

Official Journal of the National Brotherhood Electrical Workers of America.

VOL. 6. No. 1.

ST. LOUIS, JANUARY, 1897.

SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.
\$1.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE PRACTICE.

History and Theory of the Battery Transmitter.

It has been shown that in order to transmit speech by electricity, it is necessary to cause an undulatory current to flow in the circuit over which the transmission is to be effected, and that the strength of this current must at all times be in exact accordance with the vibratory movements of the body producing the sound.

Bell's transmitter was used as the generator of this current; as a dynamo, in fact, the energy for driving which was derived from the sound waves set up by the voice. The amount of energy so derived, was, however, necessarily very small and the current correspondingly weak, and for this reason this was not a practical form of transmitter, except for comparatively short lines.

Elisba Gray devised a transmitter which, instead of generating the undulatory current itself, simply served to cause variation in the strength of a current generated by some separate source.

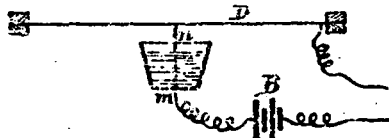


FIG. 1.—GRAY'S VARIABLE RESISTANCE TRANSMITTER.

He accomplished this by mounting on his vibrating diaphragm, D (Fig. 1), a platinum needle, n, the point of which was immersed in a fluid of rather low conductivity, such as water. The variable distance to which the needle was immersed in the fluid, due to the vibration of the diaphragm, caused changes in the resistance of the path through the fluid, and corresponding changes in the strength of the current set up in the circuit by the battery B. Instead of making and breaking the circuit, as

did the transmitter of Reis, this instrument simply caused variations in the resistance of the circuit, and thereby allowed a continuous but undulatory current to pass over the line. The variations in this current conformed exactly with the sound waves acting upon the diaphragm, and were, therefore, capable of reproducing all the delicate shades of timbre, loudness and pitch necessary in articulate speech.

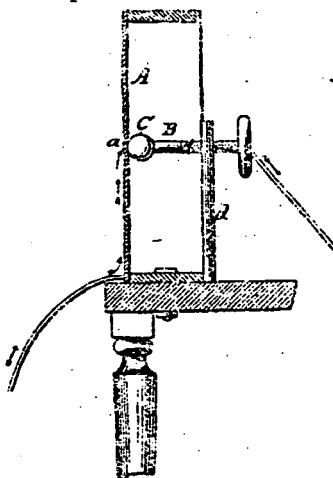


FIG. 2.—BERLINER'S TRANSMITTER.

Gray thus established the principles upon which all successful battery transmitters are based, but it was not long before a much better means was devised for putting them into practice.

In 1877 Emile Berliner, of Washington, D. C., invented a transmitter depending upon a principle previously pointed out by the French scientist, Du Moucel, that if the pressure between two conducting bodies forming part of an electric circuit be increased, the resistance of their point of contact will be diminished, and conversely, if the pressure between them be decreased, a corresponding increase of resistance will result.

Berliner's transmitter is shown in Fig. 2, in which A is the vibratory diaphragm

of metal, against the center of which rests the metal ball, C, carried on a thumb-screw, B, which is mounted in the standard, D. The pressure of the ball, C, against the plate, A, can be regulated to any desired degree by turning the thumb-screw. The diaphragm and ball forming the terminals or electrodes of a circuit, including a battery and receiving instrument. When the diaphragm is vibrating, the pressure at the point of contact, A, becomes greater or less, thus varying the resistance of the contact and causing corresponding undulations in the current flowing.

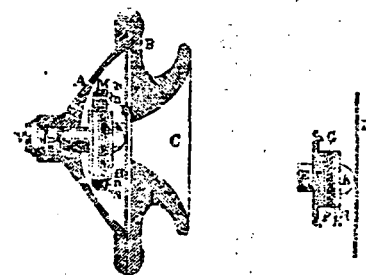


FIG. 3.—PHELPS-EDISON TRANSMITTER.

Soon after this Edison devised an instrument depending upon the peculiar property possessed by carbon of varying its resistance with changes of pressure. Edison's first type of carbon transmitter consisted simply of a button of compressed plumbago bearing against a small platinum disk secured to the diaphragm. The plumbago button was held against the diaphragm by a spring, the tension of which could be adjusted by a thumb-screw.

A form of Edison's transmitter devised by George M. Phelps, of Brooklyn, in 1878, is shown in Fig. 3. The transmitting device proper is shown in the small cut at the right of this figure, and is enclosed in a cup-shaped case formed of the two pieces, A and B, as shown. Secured to the front of the enlarged head, e, of the adjustment screw, B, is a thin platinum disk, F, against which rests a cylindrical button, G, of compressed lamp black. A plate of glass,

I, carrying a hemispherical button, K, has attached to its rear face another platinum disk, H. This second platinum disk rests against the front face of the carbon disk, G, and the button K, presses firmly against the center of the diaphragm, D. The plates, F and H, form the terminals of the transmitter, and as the diaphragm, D, vibrates, it causes variations in the pressure, and corresponding changes in the resistance of the carbon block, G, thus producing the desired undulations of current.

Professor David B. Hughes made the next valuable contribution tending toward the perfection of the battery trans-

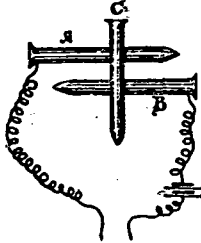


FIG. 4.—HUGHES' NAIL TRANSMITTER.

mitter. By a series of interesting experiments, he demonstrated conclusively that a loose contact between the electrodes, no matter of what substance they are composed, is far preferable to a firm, strong contact. The apparatus used in one of his earlier experiments, made in 1878, is shown in Fig. 4, and consists simply of three wire nails, of which A and B form the terminals of the circuit containing a battery and a receiving instrument. The circuit was completed by a third nail, C, which was laid loosely across the other two. Any vibrations in the air in the vicinity caused variations in the intimacy of contact between the nails, and corresponding variations in the resistance of the circuit. This was a very inefficient form of transmitter, but it demonstrated the principle of loose contact very cleverly.

It was soon found that carbon was by far the most desirable substance for

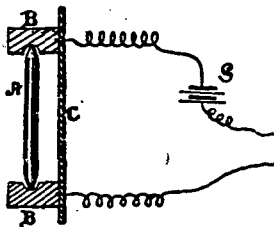


FIG. 5.—HUGHES' MICROPHONE.

electrodes in the loose contact transmitter, and nothing has ever been found to even approach it in efficiency.

Another form of transmitter devised by Hughes, and called by him the microphone, is shown in Fig. 5. This consists of a small pencil of gas carbon, A, pointed at each end, and two blocks, B B, of carbon fastened to a diaphragm or sounding board, C. These blocks are hollowed out, as shown, in such a manner as to loosely hold between them the pencil, A. The blocks, B B, form the terminals of the circuit. This instrument, though crude in form, is of marvelous delicacy and is well termed microphone. The slightest noise in its vicinity, and even those incapable of being heard by the ear alone, produce surprising effects in the receiving in-

strument. This particular form of instrument is, in fact, too delicate for ordinary use, as any jar or loud noise will cause the electrodes to break contact and produce deafening noises in the receiver. Nearly all carbon transmitters of to-day are of the loose contact type, this having entirely superseded the first form devised by Edison, which depended on the actual resistance of a carbon block being changed under varying pressure.

But one radical improvement now remains to be recorded. In 1881, Henry Hunnings devised a transmitter wherein the variable resistance medium consisted of a mass of finely divided carbon granules held between two conducting plates. His transmitter is shown in Fig. 6. Between the metal diaphragm, A, and a parallel conducting plate, B, both of which are securely mounted in a case formed by the block, D, and a mouthpiece, F, is a chamber filled with fine granules of carbon, C. The diaphragm, A, and the plate, B, form the terminals of the transmitter, and the current from the battery must therefore

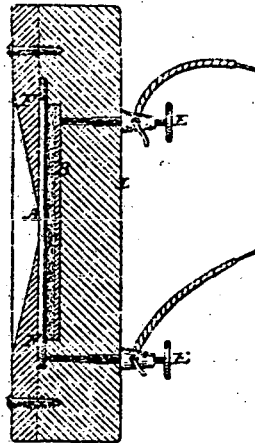


FIG. 6.—HUNNINGS' GRANULAR TRANSMITTER.

flow through the mass of granular carbon, C. When the diaphragm is caused to vibrate by sound waves, it is brought into more or less intimate contact with the carbon granules and causes a varying pressure between them. The resistance offered by them to the current is thus varied, and the desired undulations in the current produced. This transmitter, instead of having one or more points of variable contact, is seen to have a multitude of them. It can carry a larger current without heating and at the same time produce greater changes in its resistance than the forms previously devised, and no sound can cause a total break between the electrodes. These and other advantages have caused this type in one form or another to largely displace all others. Especially is this true on lines of great length.

Up to this time all transmitters, together with the receiver and battery, had been put directly in circuit with the line wire. With this arrangement the changes produced in the resistance by the transmitter were so small in comparison with the total resistance of the circuit, that the changes in current were also very small and produced but little effect on the receiver. Edison remedied this difficulty by using an induction coil in connection with the trans-

mitter. The credit of this improvement, however, should be given largely to Gray, for in 1875 he had used an induction coil in connection with his harmonic telegraph transmitter, and Edison merely substituted a telephone transmitter in the circuits used by Gray.

The induction coil used then and now is made as follows: Around a core formed of a bundle of soft iron wires is wound a few turns of comparatively heavy insulated copper wire. Outside of this and entirely separate from it, is wound another coil, consisting of a great number of turns of fine wire, also of copper and insulated. The inner coil is called the primary, the outer the secondary. In telephone work it is now almost universal practice to place the transmitter, together with the battery, in a closed circuit with the primary of the induction coil, and to place the secondary directly in circuit with the line wire and receiving instrument. This is shown in Fig. 7, in which T is a transmitter, B a battery, P and S the primary and secondary, respectively, of an induction coil, L L' the line wires, and R the receiving instrument. It is well to state here that the usual way of indicating the primary and secondary of an induction coil, in diagrammatic representation of electrical circuits, is by an arrangement of two adjacent zigzag lines, as shown in Fig. 7. A current flowing in the primary winding of the induction coil produces a field of force in the surrounding space, and any changes caused by the transmitter in the strength of the current produces changes in the intensity of this field. As the secondary winding lies in this field, these changes will, by the laws of Faraday and Henry, cause currents to flow in the secondary winding and through the line wire to the receiving instrument. In all good induction coils the electromotive forces set up in the secondary coils bear nearly the same ratio to the changes in electromotive force in

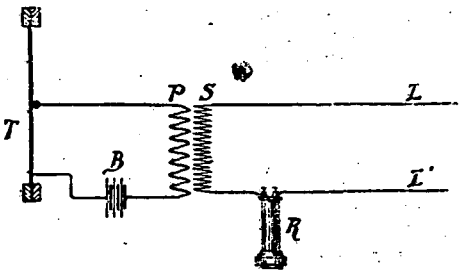


FIG. 7.—TRANSMITTER WITH INDUCTION COIL.

the primary coil, as the number of turns in the secondary bears to the number of turns in the primary.

The use of the induction coil with the transmitter accomplishes two very important results: First, it enables the transmitter to operate in a circuit of very low resistance, so that the changes in the resistance produced by the transmitter bear a very large ratio to the total resistance of the circuit. This advantage is well illustrated by contrasting the two following cases:

Suppose a transmitter capable of producing a change of resistance of one ohm be placed directly in a line circuit whose total resistance is 1,000 ohms; a change in the resistance of the transmitter of one ohm will then change the

total resistance of the circuit one one-thousandth of its value, and the resulting change in current flowing will be but one one-thousandth of its value. On the other hand, suppose the same transmitter to be placed in a local circuit as above described, the total resistance of which circuit is five ohms; the change of one ohm in the transmitter will now produce a change of resistance of one-fifth of the total resistance of the circuit and cause a change of one-fifth of the total current flowing. It is thus seen that fluctuations in the current can be produced by a transmitter with the aid of an induction coil which are many times greater than those produced by the same transmitter without the coil.

The second advantage is that by virtue of the small number of turns in the primary winding and the large number in the secondary winding of the induction coil, the currents generated in the secondary are of a very high voltage as compared with those in the primary, thus enabling transmission to be effected over much greater length of line and over vastly higher resistances than was formerly the case. Without the induction coil long distance telephony would be impossible.—American Electrician.

THE ACTION OF THE SERIES MOTOR AND GENERATOR.

By William Baxter, Jr.

The engraving shows a series wound machine, which may be either a motor or a generator—a motor if current is supplied through the wires P and N, and a generator if the armature A is rotated, in which case a current can be taken from P and N. The series-wound machine is the simplest style of winding, and therefore the best suited to the purpose of explaining the action of such machines.

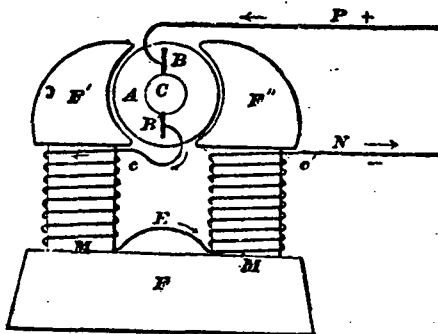
The machine will first be considered as a motor. In that case the current entering through the wire P will pass through the wire on the armature A, by way of the communicator C. As will be seen, P passes directly to the brush B. From this brush the current passes into the armature wires, through the segment of the commutator C, with which it is in contact. After circulating through all the wire on the armature, it reaches the commutator segment in contact with the brush B1; it then passes to the terminal c of the field magnet coil M. After going through this coil it passes by the wire E to the second magnet coil M1, and from the terminal c1 of the coil to the wire N.

The current, in making this excursion through the wire wound on the machine, sets up a condition of things that causes the armature to rotate. The current traversing the coils M and M1 magnetizes the field F, the poles F1 F2 of which surround the armature. If the current did not pass through the armature—that is, if the wire P connected direct with c—there would be no tendency to rotate; but as the current does pass through the armature, the rotative tendency is very great. The general way of looking at this action is, that the magnetism of the field pulls the iron core of the armature around; but this is not the correct explanation. The action depends upon the fact that a magnet will push away from

it a wire in which an electric current is circulating; therefore the force which rotates the armature is the push of the magnetism against the wire on the latter, or, more properly speaking, against the current in the wire.

If we were to connect the magnet coils M M1 with one source of electricity, and the armature wire with another, we would find that if the current through the armature remained constant a variation in the quantity of current through the magnet coils would produce a corresponding variation in the pull or torque of the armature. On the other hand, if we kept the current through the magnet coils constant, and increased or decreased the quantity of current through the wire on the armature, we would also obtain a corresponding increase or decrease in torque. From the foregoing we see that a variation in quantity of current in either the field magnet coils or the armature wire will produce a corresponding variation in the torque. Therefore, if we consider the figure just as it is drawn—that is, with the same current going through both field and armature—we will see that an increase in quantity of current will cause a still greater increase in torque, and a decrease in current a corresponding decrease in torque.

The foregoing facts are so simple as to be self-evident. That a change in quantity of current will cause a change in torque, is not difficult to understand; but



there are many who do not see why the current changes, and unless this point is properly understood a clear comprehension of the subject is not possible. Those who have a very limited knowledge of electricity suppose that the only obstacle a current encounters in passing through wire wound upon a motor is the resistance of the wire, and, taking this view of the case, they cannot see why the strength of the current should change. If the resistance of the wire were the only obstacle to resist the passage of the current, this view would be perfectly correct; but as a matter of fact the resistance of the wire is a very small percentage of the total resistance opposed to the current. The chief obstacle to the flow of current through the armature is the counter-electromotive force which is set up by the action of the motor. The production of this counter-electromotive force has been fully explained in these columns, and need not be repeated here further than to recall the fact that the change in current is proportionately much greater than the change in counter-electromotive force. Since the counter-electromotive force is always nearly equal to the applied electromotive force, leaving but a small difference to overcome the resistance of

the wire, it follows at once that a relatively small drop of the counter-electromotive force will double or quadruple the quantity of current. This large variation in the current with a comparatively small variation in the counter-electromotive force causes a great variation in the strength of the field current and magnetism. Since, then, the current through the armature and the strength of the fields are both changed at the same time to a large amount by a small change in the counter-electromotive force, it follows at once that a large variation in torque results.

It has been explained in these columns that with a constant field the variation in speed due to a variation of load is small. In a series motor, however, the field strength is not constant, as the same current flows through both armature and field. Should an increase of load occur, the first effect is a decrease of speed with a decrease of counter-electromotive force, leading to an increase of current. This increase of current strengthens the field, which, as has been recently explained in these columns, acts to decrease the speed still further. We see, therefore, that with a series motor an increase of load leads to a comparatively large increase of torque, and also to a comparatively large decrease in speed.

With these explanations we can proceed to show the action of a series-wound motor from the instant of starting. We will take a twenty-five horsepower railway motor: Such a machine would have a resistance of about one ohm, and would be operated by a current having an electromotive force of five hundred volts. If we close the circuit, without using any external resistance (to cut down the initial current), the strength of current through both fields and armature at the instant of starting would be five hundred amperes, if the motor were entirely free from inductive action;* but as this condition is impossible, the actual starting current would probably be about three hundred amperes. With this amount of current the starting torque would be very great. This can be realized when we say that a current of three hundred amperes, with an electromotive force of five hundred volts, is equal to about two hundred horse-power. The enormous torque developed at the instant of starting would at once set the armature in motion; but this motion would instantly develop a counter-electromotive force. The passage of the current would then be opposed, not only by the resistance of the wire, but by the counter-electromotive force as well; and as a result, the current would be cut down. This process would continue until a speed was reached where the counter-electromotive force developed would be sufficient to cut the current down to such an extent that the torque of the armature would be just enough to balance the mechanical resistance opposing its rotation. If the motor were running free, the only resistance to motion would be friction; and as this constitutes only a small percentage of the total power of a motor, the velocity would be very great. What the velocity would be under different loads can be

*The induction is a sort of back pressure set up by a sudden rush or increase in current. An explanation of the subject is not believed to be advisable in this article, as it would only serve to complicate the subject under consideration.

shown with a sufficient degree of accuracy, for the purpose of an illustration, without resorting to any complicated calculations. Railway motors generally develop their rated capacity at about 350 revolutions per minute. This velocity for a twenty-five horse-power motor would give a torque at one foot from the center of the shaft of about 375 pounds. This would require a current of about 42 amperes. If the speed is increased until the current is cut down to 21 amperes, the torque will be reduced to something over one-quarter the above amount, in consequence of the current being reduced in both armature and fields. Cutting the armature current in half cuts the torque in half at once, and if the strength of the field magnetism changed in exact proportion to the change in the field current, halving the field current would again cut the torque in half, giving as a result one-quarter of the original torque. In point of fact, however, the field magnetism does not vary in exact proportion with the field strength. With small currents, the magnetic strength of field increases nearly in proportion with the current, but as the current increases the proportionality does not hold good. In dropping from 42 to 21 amperes, the reduction in strength of field would be nearly one-half; but in increasing from 42 to 84 amperes, the increase in field strength would probably be about 50 per cent. A reduction of the current from 42 to 21 amperes would reduce the torque from 375 pounds to about 100 pounds, and the speed would be increased to about 695 revolutions, while the power developed would be about 13.14 horse-power. A further reduction of the current to, say, 10 amperes, would reduce the torque to about 27 pounds, and the speed would be increased to about 1,260, while the power developed would be about 6.5 horse-power. An increase of current to, say, 60 amperes, would increase the torque to about 700 pounds; the speed would be reduced to about 260 revolutions per minute, and the power developed would be about 35 horse-power.

Tabulating these results, we would get the following:

Amperes.	Torque.	Speed.	Power.
60	700 lbs.	260	35 H. P.
42	375 lbs.	350	25 H. P.
21	100 lbs.	695	13 1/4 H. P.
10	27 lbs.	1,260	6 1/2 H. P.

These figures show that a small change in speed produces a great change in torque. On this account this type of winding is well adapted to railway work, and that is the reason why it is there used.

For driving general machinery the series-wound motor is not suitable, because, as the above figures show, it will not run at a constant speed with variations in load. The reason for this is as follows: When the mechanical resistance that opposes the torque is reduced, the first effect is to increase the speed. This increase of speed increases the counter-electromotive force and reduces the current. The reduced current in turn reduces the field strength of a series motor, and, as was shown at length in a recent article in these columns, entitled "Electromotive Force, Counter-Electromotive Force and Speed," reduction of field strength involves a further increase in speed.

Now, it is evident that if we can so wind a motor as to keep the strength of current passing through the field coils constant, we will greatly reduce the variation in speed required to increase the counter-electromotive force enough to obtain the necessary decrease in torque. If, in addition to this, we can so wind the armature that a very small change in the counter-electromotive force will produce a great change in the current, we will have a motor that will run under wide variations in load with a small change in speed. These results can be accomplished by what is known as "shunt-winding." The shunt-wound motor was discussed in a recent article.

The action of the series machine as a dynamo is more easily explained.

There is no difference between a motor and a generator. If we pass a current through the machine it is a motor, and its power may be utilized by placing a belt on the pulley. If by the same belt the machine is driven, it becomes a generator, and an electric current may be taken from the ends of the wires. If the machine is efficient as a motor it will be efficient as a generator. As a motor the rotation will be in the opposite direction if the wire connections are not disturbed. If it is desired that the machine should turn in the same direction, the commutator brush connections should be reversed.

A series-wound machine, as shown in the illustration, will deliver a constant current at constant electromotive force, if it is driven at a constant speed and the resistance in the circuit is kept constant. If the speed is increased the electromotive force is increased, and with it, of course, the current. Dynamos are naturally run at a constant speed, and the action under a change of resistance is of more interest. If the resistance is decreased, the immediate effect is an increase of current. With the series connection of the field, this increase of current strengthens the field, and the increased strength of field increases the electromotive force, leading to a still greater increase of current.

This machine, therefore, is not self-regulating as a generator, any more than it is as a motor. Generators of this type are used for "arc" light dynamos, but in order that they may give satisfactory results, a regulating device of one kind or another is used.

Arc lamps are usually arranged in series. The quantity of current must be kept constant regardless of the number of lamps burning; but the electromotive force must increase as the number of lamps is increased, in order to force the required quantity of current through the increased resistance.

No method of winding a machine so that it will deliver a constant current with variable electromotive force, has been devised that will give satisfactory results in practice; therefore all the machines of this class are provided with other means for effecting the regulation.

The General Electric Co. has secured the contract for furnishing and installing apparatus for the St. Anthony Falls Power Co. of Minneapolis. The plant will have a capacity of 7,000-horse power, and will furnish power for the Twin City Rapid Transit Co. The General Electric Co.'s contract, it is stated, amounts to \$300,000.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, like the fifteen that preceded it, is now a matter of history, and while the sixteenth convention was not an epoch-making event, it will compare favorably with any of its predecessors in results accomplished.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 a. m. Monday, December 14th, and closed at 10 p. m. Monday, December 21st. Martin Fox, President of the Iron Molders' Union, was to deliver the address of welcome, but on account of the death of his mother, E. J. Denny, General Secretary of the I. M. U., read the address prepared by Mr. Fox, which was well received by the delegates. President Gompers responded in behalf of the delegates, and then appointed a Committee on Credentials, after which the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock. At the afternoon session the Committee on Credentials reported favorably on all credentials excepting Wm. C. Pomeroy, of the Waiters, and R. M. Ryan of the Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers. The report of the committee was accepted and 117 delegates, representing 92 organizations, of which 33 were national and international, 3 State branches, 15 central bodies, and 35 local and federal unions, were seated, and the convention was duly opened by the appointment by the chair of the usual committees.

President Gompers read his annual address, which was quite a lengthy document, reviewing the work of the A. F. of L. during the past year, and offering a number of suggestions in regard to future actions. The principal points in the address were "Labor Legislation," "Strikes and Their Effectiveness," "Higher Dues," "Organization of Textile Industries," "Trade Unionism and Politics," "A National Defense Fund," "The Eight-Hour Movement," and "Immigration." Under "Higher Dues" he said:

This opportunity should not be passed by without calling attention to the fact that the greatest success which can attend our movement lies in the fact that the workers who are members of our respective organizations, should always be impressed with the desire and the necessity of remaining members. The world of workers, as of others, are prompted by the motive of benefiting themselves, not only in the remote future, but as nearly immediately as possible. Workers are frequently organized into unions which are brought into existence in the floodtide of industrial revival, and often they are not based upon the recognition that there are fluctuating periods of revival and stagnation in the trade. It is not recognized that it is not only necessary to build wisely during industrial activity, but also to appreciate the fact that we should so devise our movement that it can withstand the devastating influences of panics, industrial crises, and stagnation.

The unions based upon a false conception as to industrial and commercial conditions are always weakened by and often fall before the first storms of adversity. The unions of labor which have taken advantage of experience and engrafted in their laws as a basic principle of their foundation the question of high dues and benefits to their members, have not only withstood all the antagonisms of the employing classes; have not only maintained wages and retained their membership, but have in the midst of the severe industrial panic of 1893-95, succeeded in obtaining increased wages, reductions in the hours of labor. The organizations have

been maintained with more members active, alert and aggressive, ready to take advantage of the first signs of industrial revival and to utilize it to the interest and advantage of their respective crafts. If the workers have not realized the necessity to organize, and in their organizations pay reasonably high dues, they will pay tenfold for their shortsightedness in low wages and long hours of labor.

The greatest question before the wage-workers of the country is to shorten the hours of work, and thus give employment to a larger number. This question has come before the conventions of the A. F. of L. for a number of years past, but nothing definite was done; so all delegates were eager to hear the recommendations of President Gompers to the sixteenth convention, which are as follows:

As per instructions, the executive council early set to work for the purpose of securing some concessions for an eight-hour work-day. A number of unions made the demand, and in many instances secured it by strikes. A much larger number, however, had the reduction conceded to them without even the necessity of ceasing their work.

Having in mind the great influences that a reduction in the hours of labor has upon the economic, social, political and moral conditions of the workers, and upon all the people, and recognizing, too, the great number of our brothers and sisters who have been deprived of an opportunity of employment, and with a full knowledge that the road to independence, to a better, a nobler life, lies through the movement of organized labor, in its unending and unconquerable struggle for a shorter work-day, the executive council directed your president to prepare some recommendations to this convention as a basis for a plan of operations for a more thorough and systematic agitation, and for the enforcement of the eight-hour work-day at as early a day as possible.

Keenly sensible of the responsibility thus imposed, I submit the following for your consideration:

That the executive officers of each national or international union recommend to the American Federation of Labor, a representative of its organization, who may reside in the city in which the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor may be located, these to constitute an advisory board.

That these representatives hold regular meetings at least once a month, at such time and place as the officers of the Federation may provide, and that all officers of the Federation who can, should be required to attend these meetings and conduct the official duties thereof.

That the conclusions of these conferences shall not be binding unless approved by the executive council of the Federation.

That the president, by and with the consent of the executive council, select someone to assist him in the performance of his duties; that is, in his correspondence, in editing the "American Federationist," and to temporarily take his place during his absence from headquarters, and to perform such other duties as may be required in the interest of the movement.

That a series of simultaneous mass meetings be held by the wage-workers of the entire country, preferably on public holidays. The dates suggested are as follows: February 22d (Washington's Birthday); May 1st; May 30th (Decoration Day); July 4th (Independence Day); September 6th (Labor Day); November 24th (Thanksgiving Day); further meetings to be determined upon by the convention of 1897.

The appointment of special organizers, as recommended under another heading of this report.

The issuance of pamphlets, circulars and other literature upon the advantages of the shorter work-day.

To generally request all public speakers, newspapers, and the labor press; to make the aims and purposes of the eight-hour movement the theme of a simultaneous discourse.

The issuance of circulars to the employers generally, and directly, requesting the concession of the eight-hour work-day.

The appointment of committees by local central bodies and local trade unions to wait upon employers with a view of securing the eight-hour work-day without cessation of work.

That the officers of national, international and local trade unions furnish data as to the progress made in the matter of organization and preparation for the inauguration of a general movement to reduce the hours of labor.

That this convention will recommend to all organizations that an effort be made to secure a reduction in the hours of labor at as early a time as possible, and particularly during the spring, or May 1, 1897.

With a keen sense of the responsibility resting upon us; with a recognition of the necessity of our action, we call upon all workers to organize in the unions of their respective trades. We earnestly seek the sincere co-operation of all fair-minded men and women of our time, and declare openly and unequivocally our purpose to demand the general enforcement of the eight-hour work-day, May 1, 1898, and to that end we shall bend our every effort.

The report of President Gompers was listened to attentively by the delegates and generally conceded to be one of the ablest reports ever presented to a convention of the A. F. of L.

Secretary McCraith reported that there had been an increase of 68,292 members in the A. F. of L. during the past year. The receipts of the organization during the year were \$19,621.30. The expenses were \$15,452.95, leaving a balance of \$4,168.35.

The most interesting part of the report was the statement from different organizations, showing the number of strikes and lockouts during the past year; also the number successful, compromised and unsuccessful. It was the general experience of all unions that 1896 was a severe one on labor organizations, and, with one or two exceptions, the best any of them could report was to hold their own. Two hundred and sixty-seven charters were granted during the year, 11 being to national or international unions, 25 to central labor unions, and the balance to local unions. Secretary McCraith concluded his report as follows:

All of which imparts a gleam of hope for the future. The workers are organizing. Whatever construction may be placed upon it, it emphasizes an important fact, namely, that they are awakening, and rapidly, to a true sense of the industrial situation. And organization means, aside from immediate benefits, an opportunity and an incentive to learn economic causes and effects. Every delegate knows this, without extended repetition and example. There is also evident a growing faith in the trade union as a means to accomplish genuine reform. This is especially noticeable in the fact that, notwithstanding repeated attacks, it is growing and is greater to-day than ever. Not only is this true in our own land, but in other countries, where other methods have been tried, we find them now giving greater attention to the trade union, in the knowledge that no matter what course they may also pursue in connection to bring about reform, the trade union is the immediate important factor.

It is quite natural for those outside of the trade union, engaged in other pursuits than those of the wage-workers, and who have no unions, to doubt its correctness. But for the workers it is right, and what is right for them, the great mass of the people, will in the end be right for all. Doctrinaires tell us that its gains are eventually absorbed in other directions. This is another case of theory vs. condition, for we have but to look about us to see the statement refuted by facts, in higher wages, shorter hours, more comforts, greater independence, and increased liberties. For absolute proof, compare the condition of the unionist with

the non-unionist. There are exceptions, it is true, but the fault can be found in the particular organization, not in the general method. If the workers all over this broad land would give as much attention to the trade union method as they do to political, they would achieve far greater results. They would gain in the workshop that which could not be taken away from them by legislatures, for with the workers banded together in trades unions, who is to support and enforce obnoxious decrees? In any event, to accomplish any genuine reform, the workers must stand together as a class. Unity is a prerequisite and class is the condition. Their immediate welfare is opposed to all others, while their ultimate is the same; by which is meant, that against them will be arrayed in the battle for human rights all those who are now arrayed against them in the division of the total product. And they can never agree upon any method, political or otherwise, that will make the division juster. Hence, they must combine amongst themselves, and the only method of doing so that has yet been proposed and practiced, has been that of labor organization, with its portals open to wage-workers only.

There is no limit to the development of the trade union, and there only can unity be secured, to be expressed when it may and by what agencies. We have seen clear-cut issues fostered by labor enter the domain of politics. And what became of them? Defeated. Why and how? By the fact that, while organized labor has at such times almost acted unanimously, unorganized labor has been pampered into voting on the side of the enemy. What is the moral? Get the unorganized into camp. Let us look to our trade union first, and the ballot-box next. Let us bear in mind that no change can be made, no reform instituted, until education ensues, and when that is done the change results of its own accord, gradually, almost imperceptibly, without any special declaration or beating of drums. In fact, great changes, when specially noticed, are accompanied by revolution. To strike was at one time a crime. To-day it is an indisputable right of labor. No laws have been changed, but the courts have been compelled to hearken to an educated public opinion. So with the boycott. First denounced and vilified and cause for imprisonment. Now it is universal, practiced by all classes, and cases in court are rapidly growing fewer. Public opinion has again asserted itself here. It will be so with other reforms, just as soon as organized labor is numerous and strong enough to not only make, but be, public opinion.

On Tuesday the morning session was taken up with routine business. In the afternoon, however, the question of accepting the credentials of W. C. Pomeroy, representing the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' National Alliance, came up, and caused a lively discussion. The opposition to Pomeroy came in the form of a protest from the State Federation of Illinois, charging that Pomeroy owed that organization about \$500.00 on a souvenir he published for it, which the organization was unable to collect. They also objected to Pomeroy's action during the last campaign in issuing a pamphlet in the interest of Mark Hanna, which perverted the reports of three conventions of the A. F. of L., said political document being signed by W. C. Pomeroy, as General Organizer of the A. F. of L. Pomeroy had a delegation of lobbyists in Cincinnati working for his interest, probably paid by Hanna, but not a delegate on the floor of the convention dared defend him or his conduct since his connection with the labor movement. Those who favored seating him in the convention based their whole argument on the theory that the A. F. of L. had no right to question the eligibility of the delegate sent by an affiliated organization, as trade autonomy gave that right to each organization. The sentiment was so

strong against Pomeroy, on general principles, that on the final vote he received only 196 out of a total of over 2,500 votes in the convention, and thus the chief of the Chicago gang of labor skates received at last his knockout blow. Mark Hanna may reward him, however, for past favors, by giving him a political job after March 4th.

On Wednesday morning Grand Chief Clark, of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, was introduced by President Gompers, and read a lengthy paper on the Erdman arbitration bill, which is now before Congress. This bill had been approved by the Railway Brotherhoods, and they now asked the indorsement of the A. F. of L. Some of the delegates objected to the bill on account of several compulsory features, which would be an injury to organized labor. On motion the bill was referred to a special committee of five, with instructions to report before the close of the convention.

The report from our fraternal delegates to England, as neither Strasser nor Sullivan were present, was read by the secretary. The report showed the condition of labor organizations in England, and also remarks on the points of similarity and difference between organizations in the old country and in this, and where we could improve by copying from our brothers across the water.

The fraternal delegates from England, Samuel Woods and John Mallinson, addressed the convention Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Woods is quite an orator, and delivered an interesting address. Mallinson is not a born orator, but what he had to say was to the point. The addresses were listened to with marked attention by the delegates, and all felt that they were receiving words of advice from the oldest trades union organization in the world. If the British Trades Union Congress continues to send such able delegates in the future as it has during the past three years, we must certainly form a high ideal of the standard of the trades unions in England and the ability of the leaders. Delegate McNeil, the father of the trades union movement in the United States, responded in a few well-chosen words, at the request of President Gompers.

The rest of the day was taken up with routine business of interest only to the trades involved, until Delegate Ashe, of the Machinists, introduced the following resolution, which again started the orators:

Whereas, The written constitutions of the several States constituting the United States, and also the Constitution of the United States, provide that the Supreme Courts of the United States and the Supreme Courts of the several States shall exercise the right of reviewing legislation; and,

Whereas, In the exercise of the right so conferred, the courts of the several States, and also the Supreme Court of the United States, have repeatedly set aside as null and void laws duly and formally enacted by the representatives of the people; and,

Whereas, The exercise of such authority by the aforesaid courts violates the fundamental principles of a political organization which claims to be a government of the people, by the people and for the people; and,

Whereas, No authority contained on paper, or exercised by courts, can be greater than the will of the people when formally enacted into law; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, demand such amendments

to the Constitution of the United States, and the constitutions of the several States thereof, as will deprive the aforesaid courts of power to set aside laws duly enacted by the legally chosen representatives of the people, as we believe the proper function of courts to be to expound and administer law, but not to make it.

The resolutions were ordered printed and to be taken up for discussion at a future date. A resolution asking that the President and Congress immediately recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban revolutionists was adopted. This was another opportunity for the orators, and although the motion was finally adopted almost unanimously, it showed how much noise could be made by a few people in a convention. The vote stood 60 to 9.

Delegate Wiseman of the Bakers introduced a resolution, asking the Board of Pardons of the State of Pennsylvania to pardon Alexander Berkman, who was sentenced to 22 years' imprisonment for assault on H. C. Frick, of Homestead strike fame, which was adopted.

Thursday morning was taken up with routine business, principally report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

At the afternoon session P. J. McGuire, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The history of the labor movement has demonstrated that unions of labor, wherein members pay small or low dues, are easily wrecked by the first adverse trade condition or trade dispute, and that the unions in which the members pay high dues and receive benefits therefor, are not only permanent, but are of the greatest benefit and advantage to the members, to the trade, and to the labor movement generally; that higher wages and shorter hours and better conditions of labor are the result of organization upon the basis of high dues; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to all local and federal labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that they shall so change their laws that the dues of members to the union shall not be less than fifty cents per month, and as much higher as may be necessary, preferably twenty-five cents per week; and that laws be also adopted providing for the payment of reasonable, but at first, low benefits.

Resolved, That the local and federal labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be officially notified of this action; and a certified copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to each affiliated union.

Resolved, That any local union which shall fail to raise the dues of its members, as herein provided, within six months from the date of the notification, shall have their charters revoked.

Resolved, That local unions to which charters are hereafter granted, shall engraft the purpose of the above resolutions in the laws of their organizations.

This resolution caused considerable discussion, during which some valuable points were brought out, namely, that the unions with high dues and that paid their members the greatest benefits were the most prosperous, and had passed through the hard times without not only losing any members, but actually increased their membership. Some of the unions with high dues, as the Cotton Mill Spinners, where the dues are 50 cents per week, were able to carry their members through the dull times by paying an out-of-work benefit, keeping their union intact and successfully resisting all attempts at reducing wages. The previous question having been called for, the original motion was adopted by a vote of 40 to 28.

During the forenoon session Delegate W. D. Mahon, of the Street Railway Employees' Association, sprang a sensation by calling for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate certain rumors that were in circulation. He was instructed to bring in the rumors in writing, and that action would be taken during the afternoon session. On a vote of 1,865 to 509, the convention decided to go into executive session to hear the charges. At the close of the executive session the following resolution of Delegate Penna, of the Miners, was adopted:

"Resolved, That we indorse the President's position, dismiss the charges and exonerate him from blame."

The charges were that President Samuel Gompers had, during the late campaign, corresponded with officials closely connected with the Democratic National Committee, in regard to the free coinage of silver, but as the A. F. of L. had declared in favor of free coinage at three conventions, it was held that President Gompers had done nothing wrong; some of the delegates going so far as to say he neglected to do his whole duty in the matter.

At Friday morning's session Delegate Ashe's resolution against the Supreme Courts and written Constitutions was taken up, and after a lengthy discussion was lost by a vote of 21 to 42.

A resolution was adopted pledging the support of the A. F. of L. to the Western Federation of Miners in their struggle at Leadville, Colo., against the mine owners.

Delegate Wiseman again started the orators by a resolution, preceded by six whereases, for reconsideration of the previous action of the A. F. of L. on the free coinage of silver. Nearly all delegates took part in the discussion. The Committee on Resolutions offered an amendment that as the coinage of silver was not a partisan question when it was adopted, but had since been adopted by one of the political parties, the A. F. of L. should no longer favor it. This was met by the argument that if a political party should adopt any other principles of the A. F. of L., the eight-hour work-day, for instance, then the A. F. of L. itself would have to cease to advocate it, simply because a political party had incorporated it in its platform. Delegate Yarnell offered a strong silver substitute. Delegate Lennon said, "Any industrial question is essentially a political question," yet he did not like the substitute of Delegate Yarnell, as it would practically make us indorse a political party. He offered the following: "Resolved, by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That we reaffirm the stand taken by the Federation in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the approval or consent of any other nation."

"Resolved, That we emphatically deny that in the adoption of the principles of free coinage we in any degree indorse any political party that may have made free coinage a partisan political question."

This resolution was accepted by Delegate Yarnell in place of his resolution, and the ayes and nays being called, resulted as follows: For, 1,915; against, 362. And thus, in the fourth consecutive convention, the A. F. of L. placed

itself on record in favor of free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The afternoon session was taken up with routine business, principally grievances and boycotts, until, by special order, election of officers was called for. All the old officers were re-elected, excepting Secretary McCraith, who would not stand for re-election on account of a disagreement he had with President Gompers, which culminated in the executive session previously noted, and Delegate Morrison, a Chicago printer, was elected to the position of secretary. The officers of the A. F. of L. for the ensuing year are: Samuel Gompers, cigar-maker, President; P. J. McGuire, carpenter, First Vice President; James Duncan, stone cutter, Second Vice President; Jas. O'Connell, machinist, Third Vice President; M. M. Garland, iron and steel worker, Fourth Vice President; John B. Lennon, tailor, Treasurer; Frank Morrison, printer, Secretary.

Geo. McNeil, of Boston Federal Labor Union, and Martin Fox, President of the Iron Molders' International Union, were elected fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, which meets in Birmingham the first Monday of September next.

For holding the next convention, Nashville, St. Louis, Kansas City and Salt Lake City were placed in nomination. Nashville won without an effort.

Saturday morning President Ryan, of the Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers, was given the floor to explain the position of his organization in regard to the difficulty in New York. (At the New York convention of the A. F. of L. the Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers were instructed to revoke charter 102, issued to a union in New York which contained some members who had scabbed it against the Independent Union of Tinnners in New York City. The officers of the International Tinnners' Union refused to revoke the charter, and hence the tinnners were suspended from affiliation with the A. F. of L., and their delegate denied a seat in the Cincinnati convention.) After considerable discussion, an agreement was reached by which the Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers agreed to withdraw charter No. 102, and the other trades interested promised to use their influence in getting the independent union in New York to take a charter from the International Tinnners' Organization.

Mr. J. H. Payne, of Chicago, representing an independent union of boxmakers, was granted the floor. Thos. I. Kidd, Secretary of the Wood Workers' International Union, replied to Mr. Payne, and after a full discussion it was decided that the boxmakers are not entitled to a separate charter, but should take a charter from the Wood Workers' International Union, as they are a part of that trade.

The special committee on the eight-hour movement presented the following report:

Mr. President and Fellow Delegates: Your committee to whom was referred so much of the president's address as related to the eight-hour movement have attended to their duty, and respectfully submit their report. We recommend that the executive council render every aid in their power to defend the constitutionality of the eight-hour movement in Utah.

We, therefore, submit that the recommendations of the president, hereinafter enu-

merated, be adopted by this convention, and that all parties therein enumerated, and the whole constituency of American Federation of Labor, give to this campaign their heartiest support:

That the executive officers of each national or international union recommend to the American Federation of Labor a representative of its organization who may reside in the city in which the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor may be located, these to constitute an advisory board.

That these representatives hold regular meetings at least once a month, at such time and place as the officers of the Federation may provide, and that all officers of the Federation who can, should be required to attend these meetings and conduct the official duties thereof.

That the conclusions of these conferences shall not be binding unless approved by the executive council of the Federation.

That the president, by and with the consent of the executive council, select someone to assist him in the performance of his duties; that is, in his correspondence, in editing the "American Federationist," and to temporarily take his place during his absence from headquarters, and to perform such other duties as may be required in the interest of the movement.

That a series of simultaneous mass meetings be held by the wage-workers of the entire country, preferably on public holidays. The dates suggested are as follows: February 22d (Washington's Birthday); May 1st; May 30th (Decoration Day); July 4th (Independence Day); September 8th (Labor Day); November 23rd (Thanksgiving Eve); further meetings to be determined upon by the convention of 1897.

The appointment of special organizers, as recommended under another heading of this report.

The issuance of pamphlets, circulars, and other literature upon the advantages of the shorter work-day.

To generally request all public speakers, newspapers, and the labor press, to make the aims and purposes of the eight-hour movement the theme of a simultaneous discourse.

The issuance of circulars to the employers generally and directly, requesting the concession of the eight-hour work-day.

The appointment of committees by local central bodies and local trade unions to wait upon employers with a view of securing the eight-hour work-day without cessation of work.

That the officers of national, international and local trade unions furnish data as to the progress made in the matter of organization and preparation for the inauguration of a general movement to reduce the hours of labor.

That this convention will recommend to all organizations that an effort be made to secure a reduction in the hours of labor at as early a time as possible, and particularly during the spring, or May 1, 1897.

With a keen sense of the responsibility resting upon us; with a recognition of the necessity of our action, we call upon all workers to organize in the unions of their respective trades. We earnestly seek the sincere co-operation of all fair-minded men and women of our time, and declare openly and unequivocally our purpose to demand the general enforcement of the eight-hour work-day, May 1, 1898, and to that end we shall bend our every effort.

In line with our eight-hour movement your committee finds that since last convention of this body the executive council has had prepared suitable amendments to the existing federal eight-hour law to meet objections raised by Attorneys General Miller and Olney, that the above law, as amended, has been presented to Congress, and is at present time awaiting action by the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives. We, therefore, recommend that the executive council take such action, immediately after adjournment of this convention, as will provide for a suitable committee of two members of the A. F. of L. immediately going to the national capital to urge the passage of said bill as amended, through the committee stages and Congress.

In submitting these recommendations our committee will be false to their duty should

they fail to call your attention to the importance of the questions involved.

The agitation for the reduction of the hours of labor commencing at the dawn of the nineteenth century, was largely the inspiring cause of the organizations of labor in the trade unions, and every subsequent agitation of this question has resulted in the establishment of new unions and an increase in the membership and funds of the old union.

The old ten-hour movement was largely humanitarian. The eight-hour movement is largely economic. The trade unions are founded upon the basic principle of the eight-hour philosophy. It is a class movement. It is the common ground upon which the industrial and social forces of reform meet and fraternize. It is the universal movement of humanity. Wherever men and women toil in congregated industries and enterprises the movement for shorter hours is the slogan of their advancement.

The instinct of the wage-workers, as manifest in history of the movement, shows that their instincts of protection and advancement were wiser than the theories of political economists. Less hours of work had proved to be the most effective method of increasing the purchasing power of a day's work.

The philosophy or law of the eight-hour movement cannot be too often repeated. The laborers having lost the power to sell the products of their labor, have become wage-slaves, because they are compelled to sell their labor on time. The withholding of time from the market of labor increases the value of each hour sold; distributes the hour of work to those without work; increases the wages or purchasing power of the day's work through the natural laws that govern the distribution of wealth; hours thus released from toll furnish the opportunity of leisure, enhance the value of the man educated through leisure; the moral forces thus quickened into new activities will thus abolish those vices and crimes consequent upon the inequitable distribution of wealth and opportunity.

The increase in purchasing power diminishes the profits of labor, thus gradually and scientifically bringing the laborer up to the power of a free contracting party, and finally restore him to the opportunity to sell the product of his labor and become a free man.

The eight-hour philosophy deals with men in the conditions that surround them and lifts the class of wage-workers out of wage conditions, and thus inaugurates, through peaceful method, the new era of manhood and womanhood emancipated from economic slavery.

The report was adopted. Delegate Lennon moved that in order to efficiently carry out the recommendations of the committee, a special levy of 5 cents shall be declared upon each member of all affiliated unions, which levy shall be paid on or before April 1st, 1897. This was amended to read 2 cents, and an amendment to the amendment to read 1 cent. The 1-cent amendment was adopted by a vote of 1,952 to 327, and each union must pay before April 1st, 1 cent per member to the A. F. of L. to carry on the work of the eight-hour movement.

The Chair announced that during the convention, national organizations of bicycle workers, butchers, and stationary engineers had been formed, and would affiliate with the A. F. of L.

The special committee on the Erdman Arbitration Bill brought in the following report:

Your committee appointed to consider and report H. R. 263, known as the Erdman Arbitration Bill, reports as follows:

We have carefully examined the bill and we find: 1st. There is no provision in the bill empowering the Court of Arbitration to administer oaths or compel the attendance of witnesses.

2d. We are satisfied that the powers conferred by the bill would, if enacted into law, extend to all persons employed by common carriers.

3d. Under the fifth section of the bill it is provided that individual workmen can make a contract to arbitrate any difference that may arise between themselves and their employers; this we believe would result in the destruction of organization among those employed in interstate commerce.

4th. Under the terms of the bill an employer can discharge a workman at any time, but the workman cannot exercise a corresponding right to leave employment at any time.

5th. The bill repeals the existing law which provides for an official investigation into the causes of trouble arising between common carriers and their employes.

Your committee therefore recommends that this convention reaffirm the position taken by the fifteenth annual convention upon the question of arbitration bills, as follows:

Whereas, Various so-called arbitration bills were introduced in the last Congress, and

Whereas, Those bills were compulsory, either in whole or in their provisions for obedience to the decision of the arbitrators; and

Whereas, Any law which will compel men to work within these United States against their will is subversive of the fundamental principles upon which the Republic is founded; and

Whereas, We hold the right to quit work at any time to be absolute and inalienable; therefore,

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do most earnestly and emphatically protest against any so-called arbitration bill which would in any way by contract or otherwise make it an offense under the law to quit employment, at any time or for any reason deemed sufficient by the worker himself.

And that the executive council be instructed to oppose the enactment of H. R. 268 (known as the Erdman Arbitration Bill) in-to law, by every honorable means in its power.

There was considerable discussion on the merits of the bill, and while not desiring to condemn the bill as a whole, particularly as the Railway Brotherhoods had indorsed it, it was decided to refer it to the executive council, with instructions to approve the bill when the objectionable features were eliminated. A large amount of routine business was disposed of; when the resolution came up on removing headquarters of the A. F. of L. from Indianapolis to Washington. By a little smooth work on the part of the delegates interested, the word Indianapolis was stricken from the constitution. This required a two-thirds vote, while the Chair decided that it required only a majority vote to locate the headquarters again. The vote to strike out Indianapolis was carried by 1,594 to 730. Chicago and Washington were placed in nomination and Washington was selected by a vote of 1,705 to 487.

Delegates to the convention had made up a purse to purchase suitable presents for the English fraternal delegates, which were presented with appropriate remarks by Delegate Lloyd—to Delegate Woods a diamond charm, and to Delegate Mallinson a gold watch. The fraternal delegates thanked the convention kindly for the presents, and were very much impressed with the friendly feeling shown them since their arrival in America. President Gompers announced that the English delegates would leave Saturday evening, and appointed a special committee, consisting of Delegates Duncan, Kelly, Rist, Fitzgerald and Lloyd, to escort them to the train.

Saturday night and Sunday a few of the delegates left for their homes, and when the convention was called to order Monday morning, a number of absentees

were noted. Several resolutions proposing changes in the constitution were discussed, but nearly all were rejected. Delegate Kreyling of St. Louis introduced a resolution something similar to plank 10, which caused such discussions in the Chicago, Denver and New York conventions, but the Socialists were in such a small minority that very little discussion was provoked. A lengthy resolution in favor of the establishment of a department of labor as a cabinet position was referred to the executive council with instructions to formulate a bill looking to the establishment of a department of labor.

A resolution declaring that no officer of the American Federation of Labor shall be allowed to use his official position in the interest of any political party was adopted. Also a resolution, by Delegate Phillips of the Hatters, that we recommend to all organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. that wherever it is practicable, they adopt the percentage system of collecting dues; that is, each member shall pay, weekly or monthly, a certain amount, say one per cent, of his wages as dues to his Union. If he earns nothing, he pays no dues, and consequently does not fall in arrears when out of work. This system was adopted by the Hatters with excellent results. It has also been adopted by a number of other organizations, and all reported that it gave better satisfaction than any system ever tried. Resolutions were adopted discouraging the enlistment of members of labor unions in the State militia, or national guards; in favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; against the use of the words "United States Mail" on street cars that were not actually intended for carrying mail and provided with a mail clerk in addition to motorman and conductor; in favor of the government ownership of the telephone; indorsing the Butler Bill on government ownership of the telegraph; recommending that trade unions in their respective cities co-operate for the establishment of labor temples or buildings centrally located, which should contain meeting halls, lecture rooms, gymnasiums, labor libraries, etc., similar to those which have been established by benevolent fraternal societies; that the executive council exercise a stricter supervision over organizers, particularly in issuing pamphlets or irresponsible publications.

A lengthy resolution by Delegate Garland, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, in regard to the defective armor plate furnished by the Carnegie Co. for United States battleships, was adopted, with an amendment that the Federal Government establish plants for manufacturing its own armor, same as it now manufactures its heavy guns.

The following resolution was adopted, after a lively discussion:

"Whereas, Numerous advertising souvenir books have from time to time been issued, and alleged to be published in the interest of organized labor; and,

"Whereas, A vast number of such advertising schemes are fakes of the worst kind and a vile species of blackmail; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor declare against the issue of all souvenir books by affiliated local

or national unions, and the same be entirely discontinued."

A great portion of the afternoon session was taken up with reports of the Grievance Committee and the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, and a number of boycotts were indorsed and old boycotts reaffirmed. This part of the proceedings was particularly interesting to delegates having a union label, and it was announced that all unions having a label had formed an organization to be known as the International Label League, which would meet at the same time and place as the American Federation of Labor, and be composed of delegates thereto. They asked for an appropriation of \$1,000 to advertise the different labels. After considerable debate the matter was referred to the executive council.

The special committee on immigration reported as follows:

We gave careful consideration to the documents, correspondence and evidence submitted to us, and find we have not sufficient time to draft a feasible, practicable bill on the regulation and restriction of immigration, as requested by Delegate Low, of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union. But we do recommend that the executive council be instructed to hire a competent attorney to do so, at the earliest possible moment, and present said bill, when prepared, to the United States Congress, and urge its passage.

In the meantime your committee would respectfully recommend that House of Representatives Bill, No. 7,864, known as the Lodge-Corliss bill, which provides for an educational test of immigrants, be indorsed by this convention, and that we call on Congress to pass this bill, and on President Cleveland to sign the same.

We furthermore favor the remodeling of our immigration laws and the Alien Contract Act, and that United States inspectors of the immigration department be appointed at foreign ports to see that our laws regarding immigration are not disregarded.

While we indorse every effort made in favor of the restriction of the artificial flow of immigration, encouraged as it is too often by avaricious steamship lines and corporations desirous of overcrowding the labor market of our country with cheap foreign workers, in order to depreciate the price of labor; and while we further approve most heartily of every step made in the direction of a stricter enforcement of present legal restrictive measures, and the Alien Contract Labor Law in particular; and while we believe in the necessity of amendment of our laws to secure greater efficiency in the administration of the immigration department, we nevertheless hold that extreme measures of restriction would be contrary to the spirit of our time and the welfare of our country. And in doing so we do not share in the old Know-nothing sentiment which uses the immigration question as a pretext to gloss over social wrongs. Natural and wholesome immigration has been the source of unbounded benefit to our country, and our vast natural resources are such as would easily support many times our present population, if the greedy interests of speculators and monopolists would not consign so many willing workers to idleness; we therefore recommend the following additional qualifications as necessary for all immigrants, to protect ourselves against an invasion of possibly dangerous and undesirable elements, the victims of unjust and inhuman political and social systems of Europe and elsewhere:

1. Stricter enforcement of the present measures to guard against criminal and pauper elements, through a greater efficiency of our foreign consular service and immigration department.

2. Punishment for violation of the Alien Contract Labor Law by imprisonment, as the wealthy violators of this law can easily afford to pay the price of detection.

3. Steamship companies to be held responsible for a term of years for the character and nature of their passengers.

4. Stricter civil and educational qualifications for naturalization.

5. Every immigrant landing on our shores shall declare his or her intention to become a citizen of the United States within one year after arrival. We recommend that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each representative in the United States Congress and Senate.

This resolution again started the orators of the convention, and nearly all delegates took part in the discussion that followed. Delegate O'Sullivan of Boston produced a fac simile of a petition presented to the English Parliament in 1677, asking for restriction of immigration, showing that when there were less than 1,000,000 people within the present limits of the United States, they were crying for restriction the same as some of our fanatics of the present day, who think if we stop immigration, all social problems would be solved and we would have peace and prosperity. The following are some of the remarks made in discussing the report: "It is a condition, not a theory." "The evils of the padrone system, which was furnishing immigrants to take the places of men on strike, must be stopped." "Compulsory citizenship would be perjury." "It was not the pauper who alarmed him, but rather the men who drew the life blood out of the nation. Such a law would be an injustice to the political refugee." "It is not a labor measure, and came from the capitalists." "A limit must be set. If all are allowed to come to these shores to compete, where will we be?" "Men of wealth are more of a detriment than the immigrant. Unjust legislation was at the bottom of the difficulty." "Thomas Payne, a foreigner, was the first to declare for American independence." "We have four millions of unemployed. Why add to the number?" "We allow the wealthy to come in freely and rob our country." "The first scabbing done in Pennsylvania was by natives. Not one foreign-born scab was now at Leadville; all were natives, and a despicable set."

The convention was pretty evenly divided on the question, but a motion was adopted to refer the matter to the executive council with instructions to investigate and report to our affiliated unions within six months, and that our affiliated unions be requested to instruct their delegates to the next convention.

The convention reassembled at 7:30 with a determination to wind up the business of the convention, if it was necessary to remain in session all night. A great deal of routine business was disposed of, principally relating to grievances and boycotts. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The influences of corporations holding or seeking to obtain possession of public franchises are one of the most potent influences antagonistic to reformative measures, and the most active cause of corruption in politics and of mismanagement and extravagance in public administration; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sixteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor urges upon all the members of affiliated bodies that they use every possible effort to assist in the substitution in all public utilities—municipal, State and national—that are in the nature of monopolies, public ownership for corporate and private control.

As a substitute for a lengthy resolution, the following was adopted:

Resolutions of any character, or propositions for changes in this constitution intended for consideration by the convention,

shall be sent to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor at least two weeks previous to the date of the convention. The secretary shall have the same compiled and printed in the programme of business and mailed to each delegate-elect and to the executive officer of each affiliated organization, and no resolution or constitutional provision shall be considered unless printed in the programme, without a two-third vote of the convention.

Also an amendment to the constitution to keep out labor skates from future conventions. A resolution directing the executive council to prepare and present an engrossed set of resolutions to the retiring secretary, August McCraith, was unanimously adopted.

During the convention the delegate from the Electrical Workers introduced a number of resolutions. Those of a general nature are given in the preceding report. The following relate especially to the Electrical Workers:

Whereas, The number of women employed in electrical manufacturing establishments and in the operation of electrical apparatus is constantly increasing, and until they are organized the tendency of wages will be as it has been in the past, downward, forcing their brother workers to work for less wages or swell the great army of unemployed; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the A. F. of L. in convention assembled, That the executive council be and is hereby directed to make special effort to organize the female electrical workers in the factories at Lynn, Schenectady, Pittsburg and other electrical centers.

Resolved, That female organizers be employed for this work and paid out of the funds of the A. F. of L., to an amount not to exceed \$300.00.

Adopted.

The National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers ask the assistance of all organizers of the A. F. of L. in organizing unions of electrical workers, and will pay said organizers \$15.00 for each union organized with fifteen or more members, and request the special co-operation and assistance of the executive council in organizing Pittsburg, Schenectady and Lynn.

Adopted.

Whereas, The National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has always claimed jurisdiction as a mechanical trade over men doing electrical wiring and installing electrical apparatus in theatres as one of the recognized branches of their trade; and,

Whereas, The National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees has been encroaching on this jurisdiction by doing work both in the theatres and out of them that properly belongs to electrical workers, without regard to their wage scale, hours of work, or trade rules; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor recognize the trade jurisdiction of the Electrical Workers, and so notify the National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

Adopted.

Convention adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet in Nashville December 13, 1897.

J. T. KELLY, Delegate.

THE HELPING HAND EXTENDED.

Trade Unions believe in doing good whenever and wherever an opportunity for action presents itself. They have the heart, the brains and the courage to face conditions as they find them, and to manfully battle to overcome all obstacles, none of which are too appalling or too large to cause dismay in the heart of the true Trades Unionist, who realizes the good work that has been done in the past and the possibilities they hold out for the future, while the average reformer (who usually wants to reform everybody but himself) confines his efforts to resolving and talking of the beauties of a rosy future.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

ILLOGICAL CERTAINTY.

An employer who says he will pay his help only what he pleases, because he "won't be dictated to by a labor union," is illogical, to say the least. Why don't he refuse to insure his property because he "won't be dictated to" by fire insurance companies? Why don't he carry his products to customers on a wheelbarrow, because he "won't be dictated to" by railroad corporations—or go to Hades because he "won't be dictated to" by a church organization as to the price of a pew? The truth is, that a man who uses the "won't-be-dictated-to" excuse to pay low wages is a craven coward when imposed on by men wealthier than himself, and he proves his cowardice by trying to get even by abusing those who are poorer than he.—Seattle Labor Gazette.

The total number of passengers carried on the entire system of the B. & O. R. R. for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, was 8,567,194, an increase of 359,586 over the corresponding period for 1895.

The total number of passengers carried one mile was 299,616,039, an increase of 11,790,117 miles.

The Main Stem showed an increase in the number of passengers of 312,310. The Philadelphia Division an increase of 118,043. The Trans-Ohio Division an increase of 135,018. The Pittsburg Division showed a decrease of 102,754.

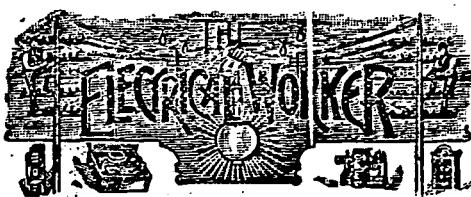
PATENT RECORD.

The following recent electrical patents are reported by Longan, Higdon & Higdon, patent lawyers, second floor Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis, and 48 Pacific Building, Washington, D. C.:

No. 565,627. Telephone exchange system, Albert F. W. Meyer, Blue Island, Ill. In a telephone exchange system, the combination with the switchboard, the contact plugs thereof and the wires connecting the subscribers' lines with said plugs, of conducting levers bearing towards their free ends on said wires to hold them separate and taut, and forming electrical connections between said lines and connecting wires.

No. 565,602. Electric switch, C. Bach, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis. A knife-switch, comprising a plurality of blades united by a non-conductive bar, a bracket extending rearward from the bar, a handle in pivotal connection with the bracket, and another bracket on said bar, at a right angle to the one aforesaid, provided with a longitudinal slot engaged by the handle.

No. 565,138. Distribution and regulation of power, Horace B. Gale, San Francisco, Cal. The combination of a prime mover; its working load; a dynamo-electric machine operatively connected therewith; a system of independently energized electrical conductors in circuit with the said dynamo-electric machine, whereby it is permitted to act interchangeably either as a generator driven by the prime mover, and delivering electrical energy to the system, or as an auxiliary motor deriving electrical energy from the system, substantially as described; an integrating-meter adapted to record the quantity of energy transferred to and from the said dynamo-electric machine; and means of shifting the connections of the integrating apparatus when the direction of the transfer of energy changes.



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL
WORKERS.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

J. T. KELLY, Publisher and Editor,
904 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT ST. LOUIS, MO., AS
SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

H. W. SHERMAN, GRAND PRESIDENT,
1 Bauer Place, Rochester, N. Y.

J. T. KELLY, GRAND SECRETARY,
904 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HISSERICH, GRAND TREASURER,
1827 N. Twenty-second St., St. Louis, Mo.

F. J. ROTH,
1041 Parallel Street, Atchison, Kas.

J. H. MALONEY,
Care Western Union Tel. Co., Laredo, Tex.

P. H. WISSINGER,
741 W. Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.

E. COLVIN,
258 Lincoln Street, Allston, Mass.

A. F. IRWIN,
425 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

AS THE ELECTRICAL WORKER reaches the men
who do the work and recommend or order the
material, its value as an advertising medium can
be readily appreciated.

St. Louis, Mo., January, 1897.

W. N. GATES, - SPECIAL ADVERTISING AGENT,
29 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND, OHIO.



A Happy New Year.

Let us make 1897 a banner year for
the Brotherhood.

The last convention of the A. F. of L. was the largest ever held by that body. Had there not been a premature explosion, the election of officers may have resulted differently. We doubt the wisdom of removing headquarters to Washington, and fear that a few conventions hence there will be as strong a sentiment in favor of removing them from Washington as there was in the Denver convention in favor of removing from New York.

August McCraith was the first secretary the A. F. of L. ever had—there have been clerks in the office of the president, but never a secretary. His successor, Frank Morrison, will have to work early and late to fill the vacancy left by big, honest Gus McCraith.

The brilliant coterie of Socialists has dwindled down to Penna and Tobin, and even they seem to have come to the conclusion that trade unionism, pure and simple, is better than all the "isms" in the world.

In looking over the proceedings of several conventions of the A. F. of L., we

find quite a change in the unions represented and in the number of members in each organization at successive conventions. In a general way it may be stated that organizations with high dues and paying their members sick and out-of-work benefits, have been able to hold their own, if not actually increasing in membership, during the hard times, while unions organized on the "cheap John" plan have either been wiped out of existence or have lived a lingering death. The cigarmakers have made substantial gains in membership during the past three years. The yearly dues and assessments paid by the members amount to about \$14.00 or \$15.00. Had this organization been run on the "cheap John" order, of \$3.00 to \$6.00 per year dues, it would probably have been wiped out of existence during the last three years of depression.

The Iron and Steel Workers, the International Typographical Union, the Iron Molders' Union, the Granite Cutters, the Carpenters, and other organizations with high dues and benefits, have all withstood the wave of depression, and are in position to take immediate advantage of the first return of prosperity to still further extend their organizations; while the large number of organizations run on a cheaper scale will spend probably the entire period of a business revival in regaining lost ground, and unless they change their system of finance, will lose during another period of depression what they had gained, and thus, by making no progress, the members will become disgusted, and several more disorganized trades will be the result.

"Electricity," which has been fighting the electrical trust for several years, now joins in the cry raised by the trust organs against municipal ownership of electric lighting plants, and says no city can successfully light its own streets. Why not go a step further and say no city can successfully operate waterworks or maintain public schools, hospitals, or other institutions? We would not be surprised to hear "Electricity" and its contemporaries advocate shortly that the government should discontinue operating our postal system and turn it over to a syndicate, preferably of foreign capitalists.

"Electricity" quotes Mr. Francisco of Rutland, Vt. If Vermont has ever produced anything outside of maple sugar and narrow-minded ideas, we have failed to hear it mentioned, and can scarcely blame Mr. Francisco for his small ideas. Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine have never furnished a liberal or progressive idea, and to-day in these three States wages are as low as the oft-mentioned pauper labor of Europe, and they have furnished nearly all the scabs the other New England and Central States have had to contend with. The immigration bills at present before Congress, if they would include the inhabitants of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine among those to be excluded, could be heartily indorsed. We could thus hope to get rid of Mr. Francisco and men of his caliber, who pay men in their plants wages that would make a cooly turn back in disgust with American wages.

Bay City, Mich.—A \$15,000 electric light plant will be established for lighting the city public buildings.

FROM OUR UNIONS.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

The Kinloch Tel. Co., which was recently organized with a capital of \$1,500,000, has started in business in earnest by opening magnificent offices in the Wainwright Building. Fourteen clerks and draftsmen are employed, and a force of fifty canvassers are out soliciting patronage. The new company will put in telephones at the following rates: Residences, \$36.00; physicians, \$50.00; business houses, \$60.00. As this is only about half the rate the Bell Co. is charging, the new company should not have much trouble in getting a large number of subscribers.

The company will establish a central exchange, probably using the top floor of the Century Building, and expect to connect 6,000 phones with this exchange direct. As soon as business increases, branch exchanges will be established in the northwest and southwest sections of the city. According to the contract which the company is using, a subscriber will not have to pay anything until the company has 4,000 telephones in operation.

The company will use a long-distance phone, and will put in a thoroughly modern plant, and by manufacturing all its own apparatus, will have quite an advantage over the local Bell, which pays a royalty of \$12.00 per year on each instrument used.

The new company expect to close a deal with the Western Union by which that company will connect them with other cities. The secretary of the new company states that in anticipation of the expiration of the contract between the Western Union and the Bell Tel. Co. the Western Union has been putting in copper wire for several years, and could establish long-distance connections without much delay or expense.

The reading-room of Union No. 1, at 218 North Eighth street, is well patronized this winter, as a large number of members are out of work.

At the semi-annual election of officers, held December 29th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, M. L. Durkin; Vice President, N. J. Roth; Recording Secretary, John Hisserich; Financial Secretary, J. P. Casey.

No. 1 starts in the new year under more favorable auspices than it has ever started a new year since it was organized. Its membership at present is not at the highest mark, owing to the large number who are out of work, or who have been forced to leave the city in search of work. The trustees' report for the quarter ending December 31st shows that the number of members in good standing can yet be counted in three figures, and as there is perfect harmony in the Union and all members working to advance its interests, it requires only a slight return of promised prosperity to give No. 1 such a boom as it never had before. No. 1 will make a record during 1897. There will be plenty of work in St. Louis, and with a hustling business agent, backed by over 100 hustling members to start with, we advise any Union that expects to be within hailing distance of No. 1 to put its best foot forward.

Frank Kroener, a young lineman in the employ of the Commercial Tel. Co., was killed on January 2d by coming in contact with a live wire, in the alley near Nineteenth and Market streets. He was working on a forty-foot pole, and as his hands came in contact with a live wire, he gave a sudden scream and fell backwards, alighting on his head, fracturing his skull. He was not a member of Union No. 1, although at our recent ball he expressed a desire to join, and, it is said, offered his application to one of our members.

There is absolutely no work going on in St. Louis at present, but prospects are good for the spring and summer. We state this for the benefit of our traveling members. If they are out of work and come here, they can help entertain the several hundred who are already here and out of work, but to get a job is absolutely out of the question, and as for making a "touch," an electrical worker that strikes the "push" at 218 North Eighth street (our reading-room) and gets a chew of tobacco is in luck.

JOHN HISSEKICH,
Press Secretary.

THE OLD STORY.

A little news for our Worker as soon as you can put it in. When I came to Green Bay I was broke and wanted to stop at a small hotel. I asked the proprietor and he said yes. But when I saw him look toward my button, he said, "That is the Electrical Workers' Union button, is it not?" I answered yes, and he said, "My friend, I cannot keep you. I kept one electrical worker whose name is O. H. Budd, and he left me in the soup for several weeks' board, so you see I am afraid of you fellows, and you will have to look for different quarters." But I soon had friends who guaranteed my bill and I was O. K. Now that man Budd claims to be a member of No. 9. Let No. 9 see to him if he ever gets to Chicago again. This is none of our business, but you see I came pretty near getting it in the neck; so such deals are not very nice from anyone claiming to be a member, and Keelyn and Smith got a hard name from this man also, as they employed him here for several weeks when he jumped his board bill as though they had not paid him, which we all know they did, and none but Union men work for Keelyn & Smith, and such a Union man ought to be thrown out of any Local Union or National also.

GEO. POEHLMAN of NO. 2.
Green Bay, Wis.

UNION NO. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.

Well, the ball is over, and I will endeavor to let the brothers know how it all happened. On the evening of December 12, as I stated in my last letter, we held our annual ball at Trades Union Hall, 146 West Madison street, and to say that everybody heartily enjoyed themselves is putting it mildly. Bro. Duram and wife led the grand march, assisted by Bro. Burns. It was a grand affair. The boys put their best foot forward and the ladies took great pains not to step on them, although it was very trying at times. You know how it is when you try to put a No. 10 foot in a —. Well, you know what size razor toe shoe would fit it, and how far forward it would project. But if you saw the

giants who wore them you would not think they were too large for that size men. Why we have members here who can stand on the ground and tie a wire on a cross-arm thirty feet above ground. How about that, Bro. Jackson?

Well, everybody was pleased with the dance and all had a good time. The married men brought their wives and the single men their best girls. Is that not a fact, Bro. Lee? While we did not make over \$1,000 clear, we did not lose anything financially, and owing to the hard times we were satisfied to come out even, but we are a little ahead, however. The boys all behaved like gentlemen, which they are all capable of doing; no quarreling or fighting to mar the pleasures of the evening.

Bro. Dan Wayne served the lunch, and owing to his good judgment in selecting eatables, he now has some fancy offers as chief caterer at the Palmer House, the Auditorium, etc. The boys partook of the lunch as if they were at a free lunch counter. I do not mean they did not pay for it, as you all know that a lineman's money is as free as the muddy waters of the Chicago drinking fountains. They are a class who never want something for nothing.

About two-thirds of the linemen in Chicago are still idle with no prospect for any work soon. It looks very discouraging indeed for the winter. Nothing in sight but the gold standard and starvation. They work hand in hand.

It seems too bad the Press Secretaries of all Unions do not write a few lines each month to our journal. It is to be hoped that the officers who will be elected will contribute something. I do not consider it right for a brother to accept the office of Press Secretary and sit down for six months and never be heard from. No. 61 for instance has not had an article in the journal since June, and there are others. Wake up, brothers; let us hear from you. In the December journal, out of 79 Unions enrolled, only 21 represented. Just think; 58 not represented. With 21 Unions represented, our journal contained fifteen pages; with 79 represented, same proportion, our journal would contain 45 pages. Would that not make a nice journal? Don't you think it would encourage advertising and make our journal one of the best paying journals in the country? As a brother said, there is no Press Secretary but is competent to write something in regard to his Union. The letter from No. 71 at Galveston should be carefully read by all members of the Brotherhood and they should be on the watch for those men, and treat them as you would a rattlesnake, should you come in contact with them, especially if you have a good club at hand, for such men are a disgrace not only to themselves, but to all Union men, for they will get in their dirty work under the cloak of unionism. Such dirty rotten rats as they should not exist in any country. They should be handled without gloves and their heads used for punching bags until they are softer than the one used by Fitzsimmons before meeting Sharkey. We are glad to see new Unions springing up in the northwest and middle south. Success to you, brothers. Hoping you may prosper under the gold standard, four years hence we hope to have a double standard of both gold and silver.

As this will be my last letter, I wish you all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. My successor will tell you all about the Windy City hereafter, and I hope we will hear from all newly elected Press Secretaries for the next six months, and that they will not take such a long sleep as some of the last Press Secretaries. They surely feel drowsy at waking from such a long nap.

At our semiannual election the following officers were selected: President, A. F. Sulder; vice president, G. W. Doubrasky; recording secretary, L. Christenson; financial secretary, A. McFarlane; Press Secretary, C. D. Hatt.

A. M'FARLANE,
Retiring Press Secretary.

WHY DO THE HARD TIMES CONTINUE?

The holidays are here and so are we, but how many of us are prepared for them and able to enjoy and make others enjoy their coming, and are otherwise contented with our station in life. With our very existence threatened although we are willing to labor for it, we are hampered in such a manner that some men at least rue the day that they were born, and in these United States, with a fertile soil and climate to suit all kinds of different products, we find want and misery on every hand. Stop and think what has caused this. Every man in our line of business ought to have brains enough to figure it out. We must have brains enough to figure out more difficult problems than that in our profession in order to obtain a position. Why not stop for a while and figure what it is that takes from you your very existence, when by the laws of nature you have a natural right to an existence, life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. It seems to me that as soon as some of our laborers don the labor yoke and are fairly compensated for same, they forget entirely about the rest of the toiling masses and seem in some cases to turn state's evidence against their fellow-men. That is downright selfishness and ignorance. While the fundamental principles of labor unions are not to create disorders and strikes with corporations, it is not necessary for one of our craft to down the rest when he happens to be placed in a position of trust with the same.

Ignorance of the political and labor questions is what hampers us as well as other labor bodies from obtaining a full share of our earnings. The reason we don't rise to a higher plain in life is ignorance to a certain degree, of the above named questions. The part of the political question that is mostly overlooked is the indirect taxation. The part of the labor question is selfishness. These are the things that should be studied. They are simple enough and can be figured out with no trouble if looked at without prejudice.

The Republican prosperity advance agent is now in our city, Wm. McKinley. But he left the prosperity with Mark Hanna, personally, I guess, as he did not bring it with him. I would like to ask some of our gold standard brothers how they like it or what they have to offer. Don't say to me wait, he has not had a chance and you are living under Grover Cleveland. The money sharks said before election, "just show us through your ballot that you will maintain the gold standard, and we will open up in

such a shape that you will be surprised." I guess you are; if you are not, you ought to be.

I see some fine articles on politics in the Worker from Bro. W. H. Kelly of Buffalo, N. Y. Keep it up; you are O. K. We will make some of these gold standard soup-house people have information of the stomach before Mark Hanna's time is out. We will manage to live some way while they are eating pie.

Now in the dull times the Press Secretaries of all the different Locals should say a few words. Everybody likes to hear from all the different Locals. If you only say "Hello," San Antonio, Tex., you should take enough interest for that.

C. D. HATT.

Chicago, Ill.

UNION NO. 10, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

I will once more let the brothers know of No. 10's existence. We are having a hard time of it in Indianapolis, but are living on the prospects of the future.

There is very little work going on here and very little in sight. Work on the new Stevenson twelve-story building is progressing rapidly and will probably be finished in a few weeks.

The Fire Department has added a new engine-house in N. Indianapolis, the material being furnished by the Co-operative Electric Company. A great many of the boys of No. 10 are in arrears, a number of whom we would like to see square up, as they are working, but seem to have forgotten the Brotherhood.

Bros. Stillwell and Neal have for some reason lost their mustaches. We cannot account for this, as we know they owe nobody in the city.

Well, I will open the circuit once more, wishing all the boys a happy New Year.

E. T. BUSELLE, Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 17, DETROIT, MICH.

Our semiannual election was held last meeting, and good men were elected to succeed those who had faithfully done their duty during the past term. The following is a list of new officers: W. J. Donovan, president; David Conine, vice president; Geo. H. Brown, recording secretary; Phil F. Andrich, financial secretary; Dan E. Ellsworth, treasurer; H. M. Conine, foreman; Fred S. Donner, Ins.; Geo. H. Beamer, Press secretary; Chas. Lapworth, Geo. H. Beamer, Chas. Eastland, trustees; T. Forbes, Wm. Donovan, E. L. Hava, Trades Council delegates. This is a list of good Union men and true, and they are men who never miss a meeting, which is a very desirable thing, and one which a Union needs to make things move smoothly. The last officers were very good in this respect and they have our hearty thanks.

I am sorry this letter has to be sent to St. Louis before our ball takes place, for I would like to have reported the proceedings in this month's journal.

The letters in the last Journal from C. D. Hatt and A. McF. of No. 9, and the one from W. H. Kelly of No. 45, were certainly red-hot numbers, and were highly appreciated by the most of us, that is, we 16 to 1 men.

Bro. Pod Sheehan has declared a boycott on the Wonderland Museum of this city, as he says they are unfair people; all right, brother.

We initiated two new members last meeting and have several more applica-

tions; if we keep on we will have this town thoroughly unionized after awhile; then we will be on top of the heap. So come into our grand organization boys, and be good, loyal members of it, willing to endure the hardships, enjoy the privileges and partake of the glory of the hour of our triumph when it comes.

We are happy to hear of the new Unions being formed all over the country among the electrical workers, and we should all give our best thanks to our Grand Secretary, J. T. Kelly, and the other pioneers of the Brotherhood, who started the movement; the acorn they planted has become a towering oak, and is doing a noble work in our calling, and when the historian of our craft shall write of the rise of the N. B. E. W., we can all be proud of having been members of it, and having created prosperity and happiness for each other, which should be the ambition of every true Union heart.

Brothers, the old year has passed and a new year started, and let us all resolve to make 1897 the banner year for the Brotherhood by getting all the good men into the ranks. Of course we sometimes run across a measly "bird of ill omen" who swears he won't join the Union, and says we can't make him, and I say Union men are justified in combating that kind of a man with every means in their power, for while we Union men believe in Americanism and decent living, he would undermine us and reduce our influence for doing good, simply by the fact of his not being one of us, so we must always shove our Union brothers ahead of him, whenever and wherever the opportunity presents itself. This course is radical, but very good.

We have elected a new Press Secretary. He will be better able to fill the post than I, for I never had a college education; my chief school has been the rugged world. So now, Union brothers, I will say, "Au Revoir," but not good-by.

DAN E. ELLSWORTH,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 18, KANSAS CITY, MO.

As it has been some time since anything from Local Union No. 18 appeared in the columns of the journal, and as this is the beginning of another year, and being elected Press Secretary at our last meeting, I deem it my duty to try and write something for the journal, and think it is the duty of all Locals to see that the Press Secretary writes something each and every month.

It is with regret I must say that we have had a hard time to hold together for the last six months which will long be remembered by the few and faithful brothers who have worked hard and faithfully for their rights. They are but few, easily counted, well known by all, and I hope will always be remembered as dear and near together. In those few is a type of true unionism.

We are glad to see work picking up a little and some of our brothers returning to the city again.

The Kansas City Light Company are putting in quite a number of city lights in the outer part of the city, and have quite a lot of work of building to reach some of them. We only wish there were ten times the amount to be put up.

I received a letter from California not long since, asking me why there was not

anything in the journal from No. 18 any more. Am sorry to say, partly neglect of the Press Secretary and partly neglect of the Union in not having it done. As I stated above, we have been on the brink, but thanks to a few faithful members of No. 18, we did not fall over. We did slide quite a ways, but we locked hands and held to the last live twig until it grew strong enough to hold us firmly, and we expect not to lose sight of it if we can help it. We also look for that which has been spoken of so much here, and that is the coming prosperity. It has not reached this far west yet, but they tell us it will be here in the spring. If it does not get here by spring we shall expect it by our votes in 1900, and then our twig will be quite a tree capable of holding up all of us.

C. H. ADAMS, Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 19, CHICAGO, ILL.

The fifth editorial in the December Worker made me feel bad. I had missed two journals, and the four columns of matter from No. 9 made me feel worse; at meeting never a one asked if the Press Secretary were buried yet and it broke me up; and when they voted in another Press Secretary it cooked my goose entirely, but I am still a Union man.

No. 19 has given its first entertainment. A committee provided drinks and sandwiches. Two visitors and 96 per cent of the members in town were present. It was good even for us.

Reading and discussion on by-laws is made a special order at each meeting after the reading of minutes, and the meeting goes into committee of the whole and we hope soon to have a good set of rules. The by-laws committee is instructed to draft an agreement to submit to No. 9, regulating admission of men in the different branches, and transferring of members of one Union working at the trade of another.

At our last meeting we elected the following officers: M. J. Sullivan, President; J. J. Haffner, Vice President; G. W. Richart, Recording Secretary; D. Pearce, Financial Secretary; J. Drouim, Press Secretary; F. H. Renter, Treasurer; J. Stall, Ins.; N. A. Rohm, For.; C. H. Hibner, Trustee. The trustees have met the secretaries and treasurer pro tem., and all is ready to turn over at next meeting.

Bro. F. Larson, our treasurer, is home for three months, after eight years of absence, paying dues four months in advance. One of the reasons I would hate to miss this journal is that he would surely know of it. He did not knock down a cent, and we shall all welcome him back.

Bro. Conklin, our president, earns a repose, and the ex-recording secretary was scarce. I hope our new officers will find that there is as much in running a union as in trimming lamps, or more, and that it will stand doing as well.

The Chicago Coliseum is being lighted ready for the bicycle show in February, with 10,000 general and 4,000 private lamps, at a cost of about \$30,000. I have not heard any details except that they are doing the work themselves and employing Adams and Kembark as engineers. The present arc lights are run by the People's Arc Light and Power Co., with power from the Vendome Club Hotel plant.

I hear the W. Park is getting ready 1,200 new arc lamps and a daisy new power house in Douglas Park. The commissioners are doing most, if not all, of the work themselves. As unionism and civil service are supposed not to pull together, there seems little chance for an extension of our circuit into the parks.

Center poles are under a cloud in this city. I am told that when the South Clark street trunk line was trolleyed, a motorman wanted to see how his follower was crowding him, and put his head round the wrong side of the car and left it there till a pole came and hit it, derailing the car and taking up the motorman's checks. Of course the poles were in fault in being too stiff to give way, and they were all taken out and side poles put in, and the same has just been done on part of Stony Island avenue, where the middle of the street was not paved and the sides wide and blocked with cedar, and no pulling across the street ever called for, and now the Indiana avenue line has at last been trolleyed, and that with side poles. Center poles seem to be no good in Chicago any more.

As to the political situation, I myself have not been successful, and would be very glad to be directed where to apply for it, as I am out of work and need money, as my friends will tell you.

Wishing the journal good-bye for the present, and all our unions a happy New Year, I am, DUNCAN PEARCE,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The year that has just rounded off the fullness of its time, with Local No. 26, has been one to be remembered by the members. The first six months was presided over by Bro. Malone, who made an exceptional president, during which time there were some few internal eruptions which left incipient sores, which in the past six months have not entirely healed up, but have gradually dried up and reached the stage of desquamation, and if those interested are careful to avoid scratching until after the 8th of January, when the new officers elected are installed, the writer believes that the cancer will be entirely healed and the blood of No. 26 will again be pure and healthy. No. 26 has many things to be thankful for; therefore, we quietly lay the honored head of 1896 upon its final pillow of rest with tender and loving hands, thinking kindly of our benefits, a pleasant castle hall, a fairly good year's work for most of the members, an increased membership, and the accounts of the Union in a creditable condition. Now we will unite, our hearts full of brotherly love, in repeating "Requiescat in pace."

The nomination and election of officers for the ensuing six months was held on Friday night, December 13, resulting in the election of Bros. Jos. Paterson, president; A. Darneill, vice president; S. M. Wilder, recording secretary; R. F. Metzel, financial secretary; John Hebbard, treasurer; S. M. Wilder, trustee; Dave Rabbitt, Ins.; J. K. Vose, foreman. The retiring officers feel very much gratified in being able to place in the hands of the newly elected officers a clean portfolio, something that has not existed before in the writer's time.

One of the most painful things No. 26

has had to deal with (excepting the death of Bros. Bland, Miller and Henry) during 1896, was the trial and punishment of one of our brothers for violation of the trade principles and doing work in an unsafe manner, leaving it in a way to endanger property or possibly life. The members are beginning to realize that their best interest lies in maintaining a high standard in doing honest work, and in reliability rests our future success. This is one thing to be lauded, and we hope it will be worked out successfully. Having taken the reins in their own hands, the first step to be taken is to classify the men according to their ability, and make their cards their recommendations; to call the men to time who do poor work; fining those who violate the trade principles; suspending others who think more of wine and women than of keeping up their dues. Yet with these few exceptions, the membership of No. 26 will compare favorably with any Local in the United States for intelligent reliable men. There is one thing the boys seem to be justified in complaining about, that is, the irregularity with which the Worker is sent to them.

The Potomac Electric Light and Power Company have won their case in which the United States Company tried to prevent them from furnishing current to patrons in Washington, and are now running their service wires underground east of Rock Creek. The fight between the two companies has been a long and bitter one.

The new post office is now under roof and as soon as the bill (before Congress) making an appropriation of \$60,000 is passed, we look for the work of wiring the building to be commenced, and if, as we understand, it is to be done entirely by Washington men, it will give the men out of work something to do.

We take great pleasure in welcoming the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor to our city, and believe it to be a grand move, enabling those officials to be in touch with the statesmen who make our nation's laws. Why should not the N. B. E. W. do the same? Surely this is the place for them.

We would like very much to have a complete file of the Worker in our club-rooms, that the members might have it for reference.

M. O. SPRING, Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 27, BALTIMORE, MD.

I will again endeavor to express myself through our official journal in reference to the luke-warm members or others that may chance to read. I very often meet members on the street who will ask why some certain thing was done at some previous meeting, and criticize whatever it may be to such an extent that unless a man is very determined in his belief, it will cause him to wonder if the action referred to is legal or right. I think if any member is inclined to take interest in resolutions that may become a law, or decisions rendered, that the lodge room is the place to cast a vote, and not wait until the case is settled and then say some one or two is running the organization. I sometimes think that the majority of men think that to join a labor organization is to combine directly against their employers. I hope those who chance to think that, will give the subject their careful attention and by so

doing I think they will decide that organized labor is for the interest of our employers as well as ourselves. I don't think a labor organization was ever intended for strikes or rioting or anything that is not patriotic and just. Of course when workingmen become hampered and imposed upon so that they can't live, then they necessarily are compelled to resort to both illegal and dangerous methods, but those things happen seldom and it is only just that we consider the good points as well as the bad ones. When some good brother chances to be working under another brother who is rather unreasonable in his demands, try to get along with him and not hold the Union to which he belongs responsible for his deeds, but remember that you won't have to work with that one man always. We all expect to receive orders from the man that happens to be more fortunate than ourselves and is foreman, pertaining to our duty on the work. But when he gets out of this capacity then there is a stopping place which some of them seem to forget, but sometimes they are forcibly reminded of the fact that they can be dispensed with by the company they are working for.

No. 27 is in a better condition now than ever before, and I am sure that if the brothers will attend strictly to business we will make ourselves an honorable and creditable body in more ways than is usually attached to a Union, for our members, with few exceptions, are earnest and loyal to their duty. I hope that every loyal workingman will eventually join us, but unless he possesses good qualities it is better that his name never comes before our organization. Knowledge is a very expensive accomplishment, and some of us have to live a very long time before we learn the alphabet to knowledge.

I will not write the Xmas letter without wishing all the boys a merry Christmas and happy New Year, and will add that I hope the coming year will be a more profitable one than the past. We will see what McKinley does for us. He has already told us what he was going to do. Now wait.

CHAS. P. TAYLOR, Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 30, CINCINNATI, O.

After being in existence for a year and a half and not having graced the pages of the Worker before, and as we enter a new year in our organization, it is only proper that No. 30 should begin to let others know that she is alive and well, though not as large in membership as we would like to be. Still the boys make up the deficiency in enthusiasm and all hope that by the close of 1897 to count our members in three figures twice. We have a large territory and plenty of material to work on and hope to be able to get all of it in circuit so that when our brethren chance to call we can, with pride, point to No. 30 and her prosperous members.

We had the sixteen annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in our city the week of December 14 to 21, and it was truly a grand sight to see the labor interest of our country (yes and of Europe, as there were delegates from Great Britain and France present), represented by such a class of intelligent men, and after seeing and hearing them one could say that there is a bright future in store for labor, and

more so for unionism so that a few years from now the man who cannot stand up and say, "I have been a Union man so long or so many years," will be looked upon as not being up to the standard of intelligence or he must have lived in some very remote part of our world.

We held two open meetings during the convention week and Grand Secretary J. T. Kelly labored hard and helped us wonderfully. We had the pleasure of hearing the following delegates address our meeting: W. D. Mahon, president Amalgamated Association Street Railway Employees; John E. Tobin, president Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union; O. E. Woodbury, ex-president Carpenters' Council of Chicago; T. I. Kidd, secretary Woodworkers' International Union; J. F. O'Sullivan, Massachusetts State Federation, and other lesser lights, and now we look forward to reap good results for our Local.

A word about that which we all look for; work. Well, it is not very plentiful here at present. In fact times are dull; very dull. I guess it is because "sound money and prosperity" has not swooped down on us yet as some prophets said it would, in days that are passed.

No. 73 still sounds her horn, "and more flour to its potato cake," and only hope those Indians will always keep up (oh, you Swash) and hope some of the tribe will wander over to Puget Sound and find some of the United Order of Linemen who still roam those woods, and add another Local Union to the Directory, as some of the old boys are sure to be there yet, and they are O. K.

There is a fine of \$5.00 if No. 30 has not a letter in January Worker, so now you cannot blame me for writing this and going over that five. Santa Claus did not put anything in mine; did he in yours? Oh, you know.

Wishing you a Happy New Year, will sign myself,
T. B. SPELLISSY,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 34, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

As it has been some time since you have had a letter from No. 34, and as our Press Secretary does not attend to his business, I take the liberty to write these few lines.

No. 34 is still in the land of the living, and we hope that the few who have stood by us in the past will continue to do so that we may still live. We now have an uphill job because we are not recognized as a Union here or in New York City, either by the Contractors Association or the Union in New York City. As far as our inside men are concerned, we have no right to live unless we join No. 3. We are all right for the linemen as this is the only Local of the Brotherhood in this vicinity. The linemen who are members here don't have to belong but are staying in just for the love of No. 34. If the condition had been different in the start, we might have had the strongest Local in the Brotherhood. At the present time we have but two wiremen, and I suppose they will have to go.

On January 1, 1898, the wiremen of New York, or No. 3, will receive \$4.00 per day for their services, and that with their eight hours for a day's work, will be as good as any of the trades are paid, and better than many. They calculate to put each man through a rigid examination, and those who are not qualified will

not be rated as wiremen. All of this we intended to do had we been permitted, but the powers that be decreed otherwise.

Many of our men are out of work now. The New York and New Jersey Telephone and Telegraph Company laid off about 25, and the Nassau Railroad Company out of a gang of 60 have only about 15 left. So you see the outlook for the winter is not very bright. With our poor showing for No. 34, we have been and are still doing good. We have had quite a lot of sickness through accident, and have managed to pay \$6.00 per week sick benefits to all who are entitled to it, besides making donations to those who are not entitled to benefits.

We don't hear any more about free silver now; what's the matter with our Western brothers at large? Have they seen the folly of their way and repented? I sincerely trust so and I hope that when the silver shrousters have seen four years of prosperity such as we are bound to have, they will swing into line and help to keep the wheel going the way it should go. This political argument in trade journals is entirely out of place, and bound to do lots of harm; let each man do as he thinks best at the polls. What would suit some members might be very hurtful to others. So, in the future, if leaders of labor organizations are wise they will keep their opinions to themselves.

We have changed our meeting nights to the second and fourth Saturdays, at the same hall, 360 Fulton street. We hope that by the time our next Worker appears we will be in good shape again.
E. W. LATHAM, President.

UNION NO. 38, CLEVELAND, O.

There is not much news from No. 38 this month. We have fair attendance at meetings, but not what it should be if all the brothers have the Union at heart. There is very little doing here at present. The Telephone Company are working their men week about. The Electric Light Company are about finished up with their odd jobs, and it doesn't look very encouraging for the winter, although something might bob up for some of the boys to put in their lonesome hours at; however, we haven't very many members out of work at present. We have a couple of brothers on the sick list.

We held our annual ball on Thanksgiving eve, which was a grand success, and as I cannot give it the praise it deserves, I will send a clipping from one of our daily papers, and it does not exaggerate it in the least:

One of the most interesting displays of electrical goods ever presented in Cleveland was shown at the annual ball of Local Union No. 38 of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Army and Navy Hall last night.

The word welcome in huge letters, formed from red, white and blue incandescent globes, extended across the end of the room and there was an endless array of telephones, working telegraph instruments, alarm and messenger call boxes, batteries and motors of various kinds, tickers and other electrical appliances.

The displays were all made by local concerns. Over 300 couples participated in the ball, which was a very brilliant affair.

The gentlemen in charge were:

Reception Committee, B. F. Murrin, J. E. Sulloff, H. H. Coursey, J. M. Mayne, William Quinlen, Charles Lohrer, floor director, J. C. Coolican; floor managers, P. P. Howls, R. M. Ross, Harry Ott, T. L. Dawson, E. R. Williams.

The committee of Local 38, National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, having in charge their grand annual ball and electrical display at Army and Navy Hall last Wednesday evening hereby acknowledge, with due appreciation, the lively interest manifested by electrical firms of Cleveland in aiding so materially in making our electrical display a success. We hereby extend our heartfelt thanks to the following firms; Electrical Supply and Construction Company, Electrical Supply and Manufacturing Company, Cleveland Electrical Manufacturing Company, North Electrical Works, American District Telegraph Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, National Automatic Fire Alarm Company, Cleveland Electric Illumination Company, also Schneider, florist.

IRA MISNER, Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 40, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

As it is most time for another "Worker," I will try and let you know how Local Union No. 40 is getting along. We gave our fifth annual ball on New Year's Eve, and I am proud to say that it was the grandest of the season. The electrical display was just fine. The hall was like a ball of fire; all kinds of lights were brought into use; also a collection of all kinds of electrical instruments—those used years ago, and instruments of the present. Also a small electric elevated car line on circular track, run at 5 1-2 miles per hour. These were only a few of the interesting displays. All present enjoyed themselves, and No. 40 realized some clear money, which will go to make things pleasant for the Local.

The storm is making lots of work for the boys at present, and keeps them on the jump.

Bro. Editor, I would like to know where ex-Bro. Jim Durkin is, and why he don't settle his bill with No. 40, for ball tickets from last year, and pay his bills in the city, as No. 40 is very sore on him for the way he has treated the Union.

Well, as the new year has come in, No. 40 gives her best wishes for the future success of herself and all other unions.

W. C. SNODGRASS,
Press Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions of condolence adopted by Local Union No. 44, Monday, December 21, 1896:

Whereas, The great and Allwise Ruler of the Universe has seen fit in His infinite wisdom and divine Providence to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Wm. Rooney; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we submit in humility to the wisdom of our creator, that in the death of our brother, his mother, brothers and sisters mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate son, a just and noble brother, and his friends an upright and respectable associate; and be it

Resolved, That we as members of Local Union No. 44 tender our heartfelt sympathy to his mother, brothers, sisters, relations and friends for their great

sorrow and commend them to Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy presented to the family of our Brother and the same be published in the official journal of our order.

D. WILLIS, W. EVERETTS,
J. D. M'GUIRE, P. MARTIN,
F. KEHOE, A. MURDOCK,
Committee.

UNION NO. 45, BUFFALO, N. Y.

I have warned our brothers several times in my letters that coming to Buffalo in search of work was only throwing away their money in car fare; whether they read and believe I am wrong, or whether they read and decide to take their chances, or whether they fail to read at all, the fact remains that they are still coming and before they get out of town, generally on their uppers, they find my warnings were true. I again say to them, keep away; there is absolutely no work for those that live here, and won't be until spring.

Bro. Roth of the Western Union is replacing his iron wires in the city with copper and when this job is completed his gang will be laid off and no further renewals will be made this winter.

In the last issue of the Worker, I note an account of a grand ball given by Local No. 44, but I fail to see any mention of visitors from No. 45 being present. This is a sad omission on the part of the Press Secretary of that Local. It was no doubt intentional as it is a well-known fact that No. 44 is deficient in good looking men and are obliged to rely upon No. 45 to send a delegation of its finest to all their receptions, to give them the eclat necessary to all high-toned affairs. Many of the boys from No. 45 returned with Cupid's darts in their breasts and perhaps their gain was a loss to some of 44's beaux. We expect to hear more of this anon, and if the green-eyed monster is not running amuck before Buffalo gives its yearly reception, we will be agreeably disappointed. Now, boys of 44, don't blame the Rochester lassies. They "cawn't help loving us, ye know."

At a meeting of No. 45 held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Wm. Haley, president; Geo. Latchford, vice president; Chas. Guyton, recording secretary; C. E. Stinson, financial secretary; Wm. Hall, treasurer; T. J. McDougall, Ins.; Jas. Haley, foreman; T. J. Burns, Frank Hopkins, trustees; Jos. Lodge, Press Secretary; delegates U. T. and L. Council, W. K. Lighthouse, Frank Devlin and Geo. Latchford.

The election of Wm. Haley is a deserved tribute. Mr. Haley has served three terms in the same office and his genial ways and impartial rulings have so endeared him to the members, that they delight in honoring him whenever the occasion presents itself. President Haley, as well as the other officers, are heart and soul in the work of the Brotherhood, and you will find their pull will be a strong one and a pull together.

As this is my last letter to the Worker, I wish to say to one and all, both at home and abroad, that if anything emanating from my pen has in any way offended them, that I am sorry for it, and I extend to any of the Press Secretaries a cordial invitation to call upon me should they visit this city; also any and all

brethren of the Brotherhood who may pass this way. I will endeavor to entertain them in a pleasant manner.

With many thanks to you, Mr. Editor, for giving me space for my poor letters, and trusting that my successor may more ably fill the chair I have vacated, I am

W. H. KELLY, Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

Local Union No. 65, of Butte City, Mont., is strictly in the swim. We have thirty members now, and every one of them is deeply interested. You would think they were interested could you be at one of our meetings. We are getting things in shipshape order now. We have a very nice little hall and the rent is not much, and we have money in the bank, and every one of our members is working, so there is no reason why we should not be the strongest Union (financially) in this part of the country. We expect about fourteen more members to join later. We added four bright lights to our circuit on December 20, and three more Sunday, January 3d, and we expect three or four more next meeting.

I expect Anaconda and Butte will work under one Union, as some of the boys over there informed us that they did not think there would be enough of steady workers to hold a charter, as they keep changing around so much. There are ten men working in the line gang at Anaconda now. Mike Sullivan is foreman; Jack Clinton, straw. I guess Jack would like me to call him assistant foreman, but I informed him that he would have to come and see me, and he has not been around yet. Wm. McKay, Buck Buchanan, Wm. Courtney, Eddie Deliers, W. J. Higgins, Ivan Holt, Wm. Hamilton, Peter Sullivan, all belong to the Anaconda gang, and they are all with us, soul and body. Foreman Sullivan informed me he would join us the first chance he had, when he would be in Butte. Jack Clinton joined last meeting, as he happened to be in Butte when we met. He has a gang over here doing some work for the Anaconda company. The Anaconda company is very friendly towards unionism, as they have notices posted in all their works that their employees should join the different unions of their craft.

Bro. D. J. Winslow has been sick for a week or more. We hope he will be around soon again. Bro. Swanson has been under the weather lately. The nature of Bro. Swanson's sickness can be explained in a few words—New Year's Day, road house, eye in a sling, and there you are. Bro. Clinton had a very unlucky time last year. While working for the Montana Central Railway Co. he hurt his ankle, and was off for three months, and here lately he was taken sick and was off a month or more. He is all right again, and is now ready for anything that comes along.

Bro. W. W. Talbott has severed his connections with the Anaconda Co., and is now working for Bro. E. Francis. Bro. Francis has started a constructing and repair shop here, and his chances to get all the work he can do are good. Bro. Francis is a practical man and a thorough workman, and understands welding and wiring in every detail.

We have fixed our initiation fee at \$5.00. There was quite a discussion at the meeting whether it would be \$10.00 or \$5.00, and \$5.00 carried, as I thought

\$10.00 would be a little steep for men just coming here. Our dues are \$1.00 a month. We were going to have a ball, but as the expenses would be nearly \$100.00, we concluded it was a little risky, so we decided to table the report.

Our Committee on By-Laws have not reported yet.

Foreman Sullivan, of Anaconda, informed me that the company was going to put in a new telephone exchange in Anaconda. There will be about 300 poles to set, and in the spring they are going to reconstruct the whole town. Their light wires are in very poor shape, and their street car wires also.

The unions won a great victory here a while back. It seems that the Building Trades Council had a grievance against the Murray Opera House and had fined Mr. Murray. He would not pay his fine, and they boycotted his opera house. They held it closed for a long time, but finally Mr. Murray found out that it was a losing game, and he concluded he had better settle. The unions in this city are very strong, and they pull together to a man.

GEO. KESSLER AITKEN,
Press Secretary.

A BRAVE DEED REMEMBERED.

George Kessler Aitken, Press Secretary of No. 65, was the happy recipient of a very handsome and valuable gold medal one week ago last Wednesday, presented to him by the City Council of this city for his bravery as a fireman, the particulars of which I will give you in this short account, as it happened to be at the fire the time the incident occurred. The fire occurred last August and was in what is called the O'Donnell Row, mostly poor people occupying the cabins as they are termed in this country. I was standing at the door of the burning cabin from which the smoke and flames were issuing, when George came rushing out nearly suffocated with smoke, with a baby in his arms. The poor infant was scorched before George could get to it, but although he had to go through flame and smoke he heeded not his own welfare, but rushed madly to the room and rescued the child. A heart-rending scene was going on out in the street. A mother wringing her hands and screaming frantically, was held by two sturdy policemen to prevent her from going to the rescue of her child, but as George issued through the door of the burning building with the baby, cheer after cheer went up from the spectators for the man who risked his life to save a child. A brave act indeed, and it was for this act of bravery that the medal was tendered him. He feels very proud of it, and has every reason to be, as it is solid gold and valued at \$50.00. A. G. ELLERICK.

Butte, Mont.

UNION NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEX.

We noticed in the last Worker an article from a committee of No. 71 of Galveston in which they work themselves up to a war dance pitch and disgorge a very rich scented load of venom and narrow-minded spite against Local Union No. 66 and its members, because some men whom we are sorry to say were once members of our Local went to Galveston and worked for less than the Union scale. Stelle, Crossley and Flynn, the men against whom Galveston's committee have such a grievance took out travelling cards and went to Galveston

last summer to work. This Local, supposed that Galveston, with all her boasted Union regulations, walking delegates and lead-pipe clinch on everything, could look after any visiting members working there, and we did not think it necessary to pay any attention to them. Now if all the charges this committee makes against these men are true, we would like to know why No. 71 did not appoint a committee to make charges against these men to No. 66 when all this was going on. It seems strange that No. 71 should not find out something about this then, and that now they should find so much evidence of the "dirty work of the members of No. 66." If No. 71 were as loyal to Union principles as they pretend to be, they would have preferred charges to No. 66 against such of its members as they knew to have been violating their obligations. It would have shown a much more commendable spirit than to have appointed a committee to write their grievances to the Worker and invite the criticism of "other Unions and Press Secretaries" to the "dirty work of the members of No. 66." This Local does not propose to allow any of its members to violate any of their obligations when it knows it, and when charges are made in the proper manner, and when sufficient evidence is secured of such violation, we believe it to be the duty of every true Union man to expose and bring to justice when in his power any Union man who deliberately does anything to injure the cause of unionism.

We heard of this trouble at the time and wrote to No. 71 under seal of our Union asking information concerning the same, but never a word in reply did we get. None of the men the committee complains of are members of No. 66 now. Flynn and Crossley took out cards when we knew nothing against them. Flynn deposited his card in No. 71 and was a member of that Local when all this happened, and also when he stole the diamond about which the committee is so much distressed. No. 66 promptly preferred charges against him to No. 71, but what action they took is unknown to No. 66. This committee which appears to have been appointed for no other purpose than to roast the Houston Local also finds a mare's nest in connection with Bros. Wood and Murry working in Galveston and says that somebody thought that somebody said that they were working for less than Union wages. They were afraid to come out plainly and say that they were, for then they would have been called upon for the proof and that is what they were afraid of. The truth of the business is they (Wood and Murry) received more than the Galveston scale, and most likely more than No. 71's men are in the habit of getting, and we have a strong suspicion that that is the cause of all this howl and their soreness at the members of No. 66.

We are sorry that No. 71 should feel it necessary to appoint a committee to write to the Worker and raise this trouble, which should have been settled between the Locals themselves. We think No. 71 displayed a very poor kind of brotherly feeling and a very unwise Union policy in rushing into print with their grievances against us. Such attacks as these if passed over, place us in a very poor light before the Brotherhood.

Galveston would like to pose as the model Union town of Texas, but in her bigotry and self-conceit she forgets that the N. B. E. W. is too great an organization to be influenced by the selfish narrow-minded slurs and insinuations of No. 71's committee against a neighbor Local, and No. 66 would like to inform No. 71's committee that when its members get so hungry that they will work for any kind of wages they will never go to Galveston where the best they have to offer them is salt fish and sand crabs.

Local Union No. 66 passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 66 of Houston, Tex., in a body, do condemn and brand as a malicious falsehood the report of the committee appointed by No. 71 of Galveston in regard to Bros. G. D. Crossley and A. H. Stelle.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Worker for publication."

Our Local gave its first grand ball on December 8, which was a grand success in all respects. We were so much encouraged by the large attendance and general good time that we have decided to give another in the near future, and when we decide on a date we will extend our sister Union in Galveston a hearty invitation and hope they will come and let us show them that in spite of our little differences we can show them a true Union hospitality and that we may be able to heal up their soreness towards us.

W. V. FISK,
Press Secretary.

BRO. CROSSLEY HEARD FROM.

Editor Electrical Worker, and whom it may concern:

While reading over the letters in last month's Worker, I came to the one from Galveston, and as I am one of the parties mentioned in the charge against three members of No. 66, I feel it my duty to attempt to clear my good name of the cloud that at present covers it, all over the country. To do so, I will have to go back to the time when I was working in Galveston, or even a little further and as I will take up quite a little space, I hope that the Editor will not be angry.

What I have to say is as follows: On or about May 1, 1896, the firm of Barden & Sheets, electrical contractors, closed a contract with the Galveston Brewing Co. to wire their new brewery and put in an isolated plant. M. J. Flynn, A. H. Stelle, and myself, were working for this firm at the time. Mr. Barden said to me one afternoon that he was going to send us to Galveston in a day or two, and I said, "I suppose you know the scale of wages and hours of that city." He said that he did not, and asked me what they were. I told him that the scale was 35 cents per hour and eight hours was a day's work. (The scale in Houston was 20 cents per hour, ten hours a day's work.) He said he could not pay it, so I told him that we could not go. Then he told me to see Flynn & Stelle and see what we were going to do about it. I told him I would, which I did that same afternoon, and we decided not to go for less than the standard wages paid in Galveston. I returned to Mr. Barden and told him the result. He grunted a little, but seeing no way out of it decided to pay us what we asked. Well,

about a week later Bros. Flynn and Stelle were sent to Galveston, I remaining in Houston for two or three days to finish up some work there. I then went to Galveston and went to work. Everything went on nicely for about ten days, when Mr. Barden telephoned for Bro. Stelle and myself to come back to Houston to finish some work there. Well, as soon as I got back to Houston and No. 66, had a meeting. I proceeded to advocate 35 cents per hour and eight hours a day for Houston. (I having had a touch of high life wanted more of it). The result was that I was appointed on a committee of three to go and see the contractors and see what they would do about it. I went to see Barden & Sheets first. Mr. Barden kicked like a bay steer, but we told him that it would do him no good to kick, as we were out for the dust and were going to have it. Well, he finally agreed that if the other contractors would sign an agreement he would also. We then went all around to see what the others were going to do. I guess it is not necessary to state the result, as it does not in any way conflict with this charge further than Barden & Sheets. Well, Barden seeing what I was going to do, decided to get rid of me. When Saturday night came, I was laid off. He stated that there was nothing to do. I knew better, however. I was the oldest man in their employ. They laid me off and kept another man who had only been in their employ a short time. I then tried several places to get work, but found it next to impossible to get a job of any kind. I am almost sure that Mr. Barden went around and boycotted me, for no one would have anything to do with me. I then left Houston and came to St. Louis, where I have been ever since. Now, as the committee at Galveston says that Mr. Sheets made this statement to them, it is my belief that this firm not being satisfied with the dirt they had already done me decided to see if they could not get the Union down on me, and if they were to tell a few more bare-faced lies like the last one, there is little doubt but that they would succeed. They further state that some new man says he saw the pay roll and that opposite our names was the amount \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. Now, I do not exactly say that he did not see such a pay roll, but would it not be very easy for Mr. Barden to make out such a pay roll and put it where it could be seen? I was foreman for Barden & Sheets for several months and I was never able to get so much as a glimpse of a pay roll. Another thing I would like to say, if there was such a pay roll laying around, our names were not signed to it, or if they were, they were forgeries. All I have to say is if Messrs. Barden & Sheets made such a statement, to Local Union No. 71, that they are base liars.

There is but one thing that I blame the boys of No. 71 for, and that is, I do not think they treated me quite right in trying me. They proceed to try me for one of the most serious crimes a Union man can be charged with, without hearing my side of the story. I do not, however, bear Galveston any ill will for it. I expect to be in Houston in a short time, and will go to Galveston and attend one of their meetings and try to convince the boys that they have made a great mistake.

Galveston further states that "they are out of the city and can't be heard from." That is a lame excuse. Everyone knows that all the committee would have to do would be to write to Bro. Kelly and find out where they were. Further, if Galveston was in good standing with the N. B. E. W. of A. they would have gotten the Worker for the months of July, August and September. In these three papers was a piece from Houston with my name signed in full, and stating that I was in St. Louis. I appeal my case to all the Unions and say that I have not had a fair trial. I never saw a court convict a man on any charge (even murder) until the man was a prisoner. I don't think that as long as there was a shadow of a doubt they should come out in a paper and publish a man the way they did me. It is dead easy to ruin a man's good name, but very hard for him to recover it. I think before making public the charge, they should have at least given me a chance to defend myself.

To show the fairness of No. 1, they have appointed a committee of two to investigate the charge, and I was assured a day or two ago that the committee would report that there was no grounds for the charge, and if there was, that I had not a fair trial. So I am sure of one thing, that No. 1 will give me a fair trial. I will leave it to the boys of any Union that I never underworked or undermined any man in any place I ever worked.

And now I will say in conclusion that I denounce the whole thing as a plot against me.

GEO. D. CROSSLEY.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26, 1896.

UNION NO. 67, QUINCY, ILL.

Quincy has been represented in the Worker (in a way) every month for some time, and we don't feel like missing this, our first opportunity, in 1897. The boys here are in good health as usual. Our boys are doubly fortunate in this respect.

Ex-Bro. Frank Kendall, who came near being killed by a fall from a telephone pole, some time ago, is able to go around some. We hope to see Frank at work soon and also to see him reinstated in our Union.

Bro. Jas. Kane and son, Hillery, are here on a visit. They both have brand new traveling cards. Bro. Jas. Kane is the oldest lineman in the entire country, also about the oldest man in the Union. He is Union through and through, and is well liked by all.

We had our election last meeting, the following is a complete list of officers: Wm. Wagner, president; Walter Dasback, vice president; D. M. Mallinson, financial secretary; S. L. Pevehouse, recording secretary; J. H. Nessler, treasurer; C. H. McNemee, press secretary; Jas. Mohn, foreman; Lou Constantz, Ins.; E. J. Dempsey, Eddie Nessler, W. V. Hickman, trustees. No. 67 meets at Trades Assembly Hall, on South Fifth street, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Bro. W. V. Hickman is just recovering from an attack of whooping cough.

The boys are all at work at present with possibly one or two exceptions. Work is very scarce in Quincy this winter. Outside brothers give this city a wide berth when looking for work.

J. C. Hubinger of Keokuk, Io., advertises for 25 good linemen to put up wire. Wages 29 cents per hour. We can't say what kind of work it is, or how much of it there is to do.

January 21 is the date fixed for our ball, and it is needless to say we are all working hard to make it a grand success. There will be different designs from any we have heard of elsewhere. We also have a much larger hall than we had last year, and our tickets are selling like hot cakes at a church fair, so we feel assured of a good crowd, and expect to put quite a sum in our treasury. I can't tell you much about it this time, but will try to tell how it went in the next Worker.

Come again, Bro. W. H. Kelly. Your letter in December Worker was all O. K. If we had a letter like that from every Press Secretary our journal would be strictly in it, and why can't every Press Secretary write some every month. Try it once and see how it will look. Bro. Presidents, I make a motion that every Press Secretary be impressed with the importance of having a letter, however short, in every Worker. Do I hear a second?

Bro. Hatt is an excellent writer. We need a few more good old Hatt's like this one. Bro. Hatt says "Hanna's prosperity" has not reached Chicago yet. I may add, "nor Quincy either."

By the way, I will name the committee of arrangements for our dance. They are a good lot for such a place: Bros. D. M. Mallinson, W. F. Wagner, Walter Dasback, J. H. Nessler, Ed Gilliger, S. L. Pevehouse and W. V. Hickman, and of course they all know how to dance and how a dance should be run, and of course Bro. Joe Weinhoff will be there with his best girl from South Eighth street. Bro. Dasback expects to bring three or four girls. He says the sweet things give the electrical workers their sweetest smiles, anyway. Eddie Nessler will bring girls by the armful. Wagner's best girl is resting for our dance, as her best man is on the floor committee. Bro. Mallinson will not play with the focus light this time. Bro. George Burnham is practicing daily for the grand march, as he will lead it. J. H. Nessler will bring two girls to help him with the proceeds. What else can he do?

Both companies, Empire and the T. H., will furnish current for all the lights we care to use.

Enough for this time, as the big event is still in the future, but in my next I will know how it went, and now for fear I am using too much valuable space, I will open the circuit for the present.

Wishing everybody a happy New Year, I am
C. H. McNEMEE,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 69, DALLAS, TEX.

Having been re-elected to the office of Press Secretary, I will try and entertain our brothers for a short time in relating the condition and future prosperity of our Local in Dallas, and, by the way, prosperity is the most noted thing talked of in this country, and it is not very encouraging for those who read our daily papers and see the column of failures every day. And still, we are under sound money and prosperity.

Our Local has had a hard struggle for life, as a great many others have, no

doubt, and we are going to survive unless they naturally starve us to death, in which we hope they will not succeed. Therefore, we have got to work on safe and conservative lines while we are yet young, if we except to receive any of their sympathy or encouragement in behalf of our undertaking. We know what capital has done to the different labor organizations in the past, but we expect, with the assistance of every other labor union in this city, to change the condition of the poor laboring man.

A number of our boys have been idle more or less for some time, but with flattering prospects for the future.

The result of our last election of officers was: S. D. Claiborn, President; Geo. H. Egan, Vice President; W. H. Young, Recording Secretary; F. G. Montgomery, Financial Secretary; G. W. Chitwood, Ins.; C. E. Anderson, For.

I hope each will do his duty, and by so doing will strengthen and build up our craft, which is so badly imposed upon at the present time. CHAS. TROTTER,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.

It becomes my duty as Press Secretary of No. 73 to renew the Union bonds which bind old and true friends of the Worker together, and also to extend the right hand of fellowship to those brothers who for all time to come will take part with us in legislating for the good of our Unions.

At a public meeting of the Trades Council of this city, held on Tuesday, December 15, we had the pleasure of listening to some of the highest officers of this State, all of whom spoke complimentary of Unions. I am very glad to inform our brothers that No. 73 is affiliated with the Trades Council of this city, which represents over 2,000 wage-earners, and hope all our Locals are affiliated with the central labor bodies of their respective cities. In my Worker, just received, I see they have organized a Union at Butte, Mont. I am surprised it was not organized long ago, considering that Butte is one of the best Union towns in America to-day, but the old saying is, better late than never. George Aitken, the Press Secretary, is well known to several of our members here, and No. 73 wishes all the success in the world to our nearest neighbor.

The boys here were surprised a few days ago. Mrs. Boston, proprietress of the St. Louis House, gave a dance, and the lightning chasers were out in full force. There was a stranger in town who, on being informed that the dance was given for the electricians, began to smile and pulled out a traveling card issued by No. 60, San Antonio, to Bro. Linquist. It was not long before our little foreman, Gus Pagel, and Bro. Lindquist got into a conversation and began to talk of Louis Hall, who in former years was a partner of Bro. Pagel. After talking for some time Bro. Pagel began to get weak and backed away from Bro. Lindquist, who insisted on following him up, but was held back by Bro. Young. After coming to Gus said he knew very well that he was handicapped because he held down the financial secretary's chair so long that he had forgotten how to talk German, so we relieved him as financial secretary and elected Bro. Van Inwegen, who can give Bro. Lindquist what he needs the next time they meet.

The management of the Spokane Electric Light and Street Railway Company gave each one of its employees, 150 in all, a welcome Christmas present in the shape of a big turkey.

All the boys are working here at present. There is talk of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company rebuilding from Montana to the Coeur d'Alene country in the spring.

Not in the history of this Union have more sad faces been seen than on Christmas Day, because death had found its way into the home of our dear beloved brother, T. H. Denter, and taken from him and his three little children an affectionate wife and beloved mother. Although Christmas Day, 1896, was a dark one to our beloved brother and one which he will never forget on account of losing his life partner, it gave him a chance to see how highly his wife was respected by the members; for they all turned out in a body and escorted the remains to the church and then all took carriages to the cemetery. The pallbearers consisted of three members of the N. B. E. W. of A., and three members of the K. of P., of which Bro. Denter is also a member. The members of No. 73 sent a pillow of flowers.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a special meeting held on Saturday, December 26, the following resolutions of condolence were adopted by No. 73:

Whereas, The great and allwise Ruler of the Universe has seen fit in His infinite wisdom and divine Providence to remove from our midst the wife of our worthy brother, T. H. Denter; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we submit in humility to the wisdom of our Creator, that in the death of this lady our brother mourns the loss of a true and affectionate wife, their children a just and noble mother, and the friends an upright and respectable associate; and be it

Resolved, That we, as members of Local Union No. 73, tender our heartfelt sympathy to our brother, his relatives and friends, in their great sorrow, and commend them to Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, a copy presented to our brother and the same published in the Electrical Worker.

GUS PAGEL.

C. C. VAN INWEGEN,
D. W. MCENROE.

Committee.

D. W. MCENROE, Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 75, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Well, brothers, as we are starting in the new year, let us try and start right, and do all the good we can to ourselves and brothers. As our fathers of the "Land of the Free" promised us prosperity, let us have prosperity among all electrical workers; let us not look back to old 1896; it has faded away; but look to 1897 with hope and a cheerful smile.

Everything in the Valley City is a little dull at present. We are all enjoying the best of health and spirits, with the exception of our good, staunch brother, Fay Godfrey, who met with a serious accident last week in Grand Haven. The come-along slipped and he fell 40 feet. He is among union boys, and will be well cared for, as he is a member in good standing of No. 75.

We had a rousing meeting last Monday evening, and elected the following officers for the coming term: J. O. Aldrich, President; A. D. McClellan, Vice President; F. M. Ruck, Recording Secretary; G. H. Higgins, Financial Secretary; D. B. McIntyre, Press Secretary; J. McGoren, For.; B. Clark, Ins.; J. D. Hicks, Treasurer.

We will give our first annual ball on January 14th, at Germania Hall, North Front street. We look for a large crowd, as the boys are hustling selling tickets. Over 200 already sold. We would be glad to have any of the boys outside of the city call on us. We will try and give you a good time, as we expect to handle a large quantity of the wet goods. Arrangement Committee consists of "Fire Box" Joe, "Trolley-Wire" Mack, and "Telephone" Bert. Come in, brothers, and have a good time.

We have had a change in the Citizens' Tel. Co. Bro. Geo. Higgins can sign his name "Superintendent." Very good for a union man. Our every meeting night finds him at his post of duty in the financial secretary's chair. Let me give you a little idea of how union men stand in Grand Rapids. Bros. G. Higgins, Superintendent Citizens' Tel. Co.; J. O. Aldrich, head lineman Fire and Police Tel.; D. B. McIntyre, chief lineman Street Railway Co.; F. Reyniers, in charge Dist. Tel. That looks all right for union men.

Stick to the Union, boys. You will be more respected by your fellow-men, and it is a grand thing when you are sick or hurt. You know you will be cared for.

Boys of No. 17, I am very sorry I cannot be with you the night of your ball, as our own is so close. Hope you will have a good time and put a snug sum in your treasury. I hope in the near future to be able to pay you a visit.

DOUBLE NELSON.

AMERICAN NATIONALITY.

The terrible panic of 1857 drove the people to desperation, and caused the war of 1861. A running fight ensued for two years on the Missouri and Kansas borders, till John Brown went back to old Virginia and started an insurrection among the slaves and brought the thing to a head. Thirty-five years later, a man from Massachusetts (Senator Lodge) has just presented a bill in the Senate to do a part of what they fought for in the South; to check emigration, and only by an educational qualification to allow it. The vacant lands they meant to populate have been little populated by emigrants and the country made worse off by them inhabiting the cities and not the places they intended them to inhabit. This is the undesirable aspect of the whole affair. When it becomes necessary for this country to stand as god-father to all republics in general, and those on this hemisphere in particular, it is necessary to have a people imbued with republican principles to their fullest extent and not half hearted.

When James G. Blaine was counted out for the good of Cleveland, Gath says, "A doubt remains yet in the minds of thinking men as to the justice of the event." He (Blaine) said, "I am an American citizen and demand a hearing." They heard him, but New York had done its work, and in one of the charges against

them he says, "The American people are ignorant of their duties of citizenship." Is it not the case? I have talked to representatives of foreign lands. They invariably say we are the biggest fools on earth, that we don't establish a "nationality" for this country. They say a Scotchman hunts a thistle; a Dutchman the clover leaf and barley beards; an Irishman the harp and green flag; but an American furnishes gun wadding for the whole affair. We go to London for our politics; we go to Rome for our religion; we have produced nothing we can call our own. In patriotism we are not lacking, for just as patriotic people live in California as do in Boston; Portland, Oregon, as in Florida; Pittsburg as in Denver; Duluth as in New Orleans; but an understanding is lacking, the brotherhood of nationality. A race of people can never be bred to exceed 42 inches around the chest, and 7-12 inches brains.

It will require that amount to cover the grand land area of the Federal Union, and have the same affection for all the parts concerned and a knowledge of the same. Can we remain hospitable to each other unless we know each other better and the land we inhabit? I am afraid not. We must know each other better. It will never do to trust it longer to imagination. We are on dangerous ground from just what James G. Blaine called ignorance. Can we continue to retain our "Magna Charter" of freedom handed down to us without a "nationality" for ourselves? Nit.

HENRY HATT.

Dubuque, Ia.

A FEW LINES FROM NEW MEXICO.

Well, brothers, I have no doubt some of you would like to hear from New Mexico, so will endeavor to give you a little account of it. I can go out here without getting frozen or taking a pint along to keep out the cold, and all of you that know me know I would not, any way. Ducks are as plentiful here as icicles in Dakota. Antelopes are also plentiful, while black-tail deer, jack rabbits, quail and cotton-tail rabbits are numerous, and sand storms are abundant.

I suppose if my friend, Mr. B. H. Johnson, of the S. W. Tel. & Tel. Co., had an idea that I would have gotten a job in this land of plenty, he would have had me sent to jail as a terrible agitator, instead of firing me and sending me out in the cold world to starve. But I fooled him, and have eaten three square meals every day. He has started out to down the Union, and is going to do it. I would feel very sorry for the rest of the officers of the S. W. Tel. & Tel. Co. if he would fire all of the Union men, as all he would have left would be fishing-pole trouble-shooters. Well, I suppose this will not interest any of you very much.

I hope you will all quit politics now for awhile, and get at Union work. That is the way for us to get there. I would like to see a good report from every Local in each and every "Worker." I see my old friend, C. H. McNemee, of No. 67, gets a letter in every month; but we miss a good many others. Some of the Unions we would never know anything about if it were not for the directory.

Well, I will close, wishing each and every electrical worker a merry Christmas and happy New Year.

W. B. COURTNEY.

Eddy, N. M.

Directory of Local Unions.

(Secretaries will please furnish the necessary information to make this directory complete. Note that the time and place of meeting, the name of the President, the names and addresses of the Recording and Financial Secretaries are required.)

No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday at s. e. cor. 21st and Franklin avenue. M. L. Durkin, Pres., 2223 Wash st.; John Hisserich, R. S., 1827 N. 22d st.; J. P. Casey, F. S., 2702 Spring av.

No. 2, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at n. w. cor. 3d and Prairie sts., 3d floor. M. J. Quirk, Pres., 87 27th st.; Wm. Hogan, R. S., 330 Van Buren st.; Geo. Poehlman, F. S., 647 24th st.

No. 3, Denver, Col.—E. L. Layne, Pres., 1011 19th st.; Geo. P. Manning, Sec., 1633 Lawrence st.

No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Carondelet and Perdido sts. J. McGregor, Pres., 2111 Rousseau st.; C. M. Hale, R. S., 630 St. Mary st.; R. B. Joyce, F. S., 331 S. Bassin st.

No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Forester's Hall, 20 Eddy st. A. C. Johnson, Pres., 808 Mission st.; J. J. Cameron, R. S., 810 Mission st.; J. R. Fulton, F. S., 428 Geary st.

No. 7, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at room 14, Barnes Bldg. Wm. Gregg, Pres., 107 Baucroft st.; T. H. Bowen, R. S., 26 Hubbard av.; Jos. McGilvray, F. S., 34 Gray av.

No. 8, Toledo, O.—Meets every Tuesday at Friendship Hall, cor. Jefferson and Summit sts. P. Crowley, Pres., 512 Vance st.; Jas. Burns, R. S., 1218 Broadway; W. Welsh, F. S., 1907 Cherry st.

No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday at 106 E. Randolph st. A. F. Snider, Pres., 3433 State st.; L. Christenson, R. S., 1043 S. Irving ave.; A. McFarlane, F. S., 5657 Princeton av.

No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 29½ W. Pearl st. John Berry, Pres., care of headquarters Fire Dept.; E. Busselle, R. S., 487 N. Illinois st.; E. C. Hartung, F. S., Rooms 5-7 Cyclorama Bldg.

No. 11, Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8th and Main sts. C. D. Updegraff, Pres., 529 S. Ninth st.; M. Davis, R. S., 918 N. 9th st.; W. H. Schaffer, F. S., 114 N. 14th st.

No. 12, Evansville, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday at cor. 3rd and Sycamore st. Harry Fisher, Pres., 200 Clark st.; A. L. Swanson, R. S., 1054 Water st.; A. N. Grant, F. S., 202 Clark st.

No. 14, Memphis, Tenn.—Chas. E. Blake, Pres., 70 Mulberry st.; J. A. Myles, Sec., 207 Le Soto st.

No. 15, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Tuesday at 711 Spring Garden st. E. G. Boyle, Pres., Penn. Farmers' Hotel, 3d and Callowhill sts.; E. Hennessy, R. S., 1518 French st.; Chas. T. Lang, F. S., 829 Race st.

No. 16, Lynn, Mass.—Meets at General Electric Band Room, 9½ South st. Jas. Robson, Pres., 46 W. Neptune st.; C. W. Perkins, R. S., 6 Allen's Court; E. J. Malloy, F. S., 86 Cottage st.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Council Hall, 224 Randolph st. W. J. Donovan, Pres., 376 Orleans st.; Geo. H. Brown, R. S., 50 Lewis st.; P. F. Andrich, F. S., 369 Chene st.

No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 1117 Walnut st. J. J. Lynch, Pres., 716 Delaware st.; C. F. Drollinger, R. S., 326 Garfield av.; Kansas City, Kas.; J. H. Lynn, F. S., 1632 Jefferson st.

No. 19, Chicago, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 6512 Cottage Grove av. M. J. Sullivan, Pres., 4951 Princeton av.; G. W. Richard, R. S., 5610 S. Halsted st.; D. Pearce, F. S., 3540 Wentworth av.

No. 21, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall. H. F. Wyse, Pres., Box 111; C. L. Ullery, R. S., Box 111; W. J. Clark, F. S., McClure House.

No. 22, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 17th & Douglas st. J. W. Watters, Pres., 2211 Pierce st.; M. J. Curran, R. S., 1814 St. Mary's av.; M. T. Castor, F. S., 422 S. 18th st.

No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor Hall, 3rd and Wabasha sts. Jno. O'Donnell, Pres., 4th and Wabasha sts.; Thos. O'Toole, R. S., 333 E. 6th st.; F. Volk, F. S., 175 W. 6th st.

No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 34 and 36 6th st. S. Geo. Heilig, Pres., 18 9th st.; L. R. Stevens, R. S., 18 Western av.; A. Aune, F. S., 3129 Longfellow av.

No. 25, Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at room 6 Banning Bldg. J. D. Hayes, Pres., care of Crowley Elect. Co.; L. P. Runkle, R. S., 110 W. Superior st.; Jas. F. Owens, F. S., 414 E. 1st st.

No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Meets every Friday at 508 11th st. N. W. Jas. Patterson, Pres., 1127 12th st. N. W.; S. M. Wilder, R. S., 508 11th st. N. W.; R. F. Metzger, F. S., 509 11th st. N. W.

No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday at Hall, cor. Fayette and Park avs. C. F. Leitz, Pres., 536 S. Pulaski st.; J. P. Jones, R. S., 1414 Mosher st.; F. H. Kussell, F. S., 1408 Asquith st.

No. 28, Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Heck Hall, 1st st. near Jefferson. Calvin Beach, Pres., 1020 W. Market st.; Ed. Hecrt, R. S., 607 Magnolia st.; Jno. C. Deibel, F. S., 418 15th st.

No. 29, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets every Sunday at 61½ Alabama st. Geo. Foster, Pres., 100 Walker st.; D. J. Kerr, R. S., 114 Richardson st.; Geo. Raymer, F. S., 421 Rhodes st.

No. 30, Cincinnati, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 136 E. Court st. W. Williams, Pres., 26 Mitchell ave.; Mt. Auburn; H. C. Genrich, R. S., 420 E. 5th st.; J. F. Harmuth, F. S., 2158 Vernon st., Clifton Heights.

No. 31, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 116 Newark av. Thos. Watson, Pres., 513 Jersey av.; F. J. Anderson, R. S., 228 Washington st.; T. L. Jones, F. S., 137 Grand st.

No. 32, Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at German Union Hall. J. F. Colvin, Pres., 963 Madison av.; Jos. Maher, R. S., 348 Grand st.; Paterson Heights, Paterson, N. J.; John Kane, F. S., 274 Hamilton av.

No. 33, Newark, N. J.—Meets every Monday evening at No. 58 William st. W. J. Curtis, Pres., 12 Beach st.; J. M. Eder, R. S., 180 Market st.; W. E. Rosseter, F. S., 175 Sherman av.

No. 34, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Peters' Hall, 360 Fulton st. E. W. Latham, Pres., 151 Gates av.; G. M. Leggett, R. S., 281 Adelphi st.; G. C. Paine, F. S., 151 Gates av.

No. 35, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at Well's Memorial Hall, 987 Washington st. J. Larkin, Pres., 13 Cambridge st.; D. McGilvray, R. S., 7 Humboldt Park Way; R. H. Bradford, F. S., 6 Temple st.

No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.—Walter Ross, Pres., 1030 G st.; A. A. Fisk, R. S., 1324 3d st.; Gus. Flanagan, F. S., 530 M st.

No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Union Labor Hall, 11 Central Row. M. F. Owens, Pres., 63 Hawthorne st.; D. F. Cronin, R. S., 49 Windsor st.; C. E. Byrne, F. S., 16 John st.

No. 38, Cleveland, O.—Meets every Thursday at 393 Ontario st. R. M. Ross, Pres., 33½ Colgate st.; Tom Wheeler, R. S., 378 Franklin av.; J. E. Suloff, F. S., 28 Norton st.

No. 39, Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Phoenix Bldg, 157 Westminster st. H. B. Kelly, Pres., 1950 Westminster st.; M. L. Carder, R. S., 40 Wilson st.; G. D. Higgins, F. S., 8 Carpenter st.

No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Monday at north-west corner 8th and Locust sts., "Brokaw's Hall." R. M. Martin, Pres., 1702 N. 3d st.; Wm. Dorsel, R. S., 1710 Calhoun st.; F. A. Dunn, F. S., 418 N. 20th st.

No. 41, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Thursday at n. e. cor. 8th and Callowhill sts.; Geo. A. Neal, Pres., 3626 Wharton st.; E. H. B. Chew, R. S., 2953 N. 15th st.; W. C. Fisher, F. S., 2854 Park av.

No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—E. F. Lester, Pres., 133 Bassett st.; G. A. Davenport, R. S., 533 Seymour st.; Chas. A. Miller, F. S., 906 Montgomery st.

No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—F. M. Kehoe, Pres., 21 Costar st.; Wm. A. Breese, R. S., 56th 4th st.; Fred Fish, F. S., 123 State st.

No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at Council Hall. Wm. Haley, Pres., 262 Pearl st.; Chas. Guyton, R. S., 124 Swan av.; C. E. Stinson, F. S., 21 Terrace st.

No. 46, Reading, Pa.—Lucian Bowman, Pres.; Harry Weidner, R. S., 225 Pearl st.; W. S. Hoffman, F. S., 109 Peach st.

No. 48, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at cor. of Main and Clinton sts. R. Bartel, Pres., Hotel Tremont; A. J. Lathouse, R. S., 65 Hoffman st.; G. B. Taylor, F. S., 31 Douglas av.

No. 49, Bloomington, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall. C. F. Snyder, Pres., Box 1015; W. C. Gorey, R. S., 409 S. Lee st.; W. F. Witty, F. S., 303 N. Gridley st.

No. 51, Scranton, Pa.—Jas. Harding, Pres., 601 Meridian st.; P. Campbell, R. S., 1210 Irving av.; Ruben Robins, F. S., 1223 Hampton st.

No. 52, Davenport, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at L. Wheeler, Pres., Hotel Downs; J. H. Clark, Sec., 215 Iowa st.

No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—C. A. Swager, Pres., 115½ Market st.; Jas. Emminger, R. S., 25 N. 15th st.; C. Anderson, F. S., 46 Summit st.

No. 54, Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 301 Main st. H. Scheerer, Pres., 219 W. Jefferson st.; Harry Dunn, R. S., East Peoria; L. C. Crawley, F. S., 115 Washington st.

No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. R. Biayr, Pres., 224 W. 1st South st.; John Poland, R. S., 224 W. 1st South st.; E. Mill, F. S., 15 W. 1st South st.

No. 58, West Superior, Wis.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at rooms 3 and 4 1602 3d st. R. F. Pfeiffer, Pres., Superior Water, Light & Power Co.; G. C. Hehl, R. S., 405 Hughitt av.; H. Burdette, F. S., 1819 Banks av.

No. 59, Paducah, Ky.—J. B. Eretts, Pres., No. 2 Engine House; W. S. Nelson, R. S., 220 S. 4th st.; W. A. Koeueman, F. S., 220 S. 4th st.

No. 60, San Antonio, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays. Meyers' Hall, Alamo Plaza. T. L. Rose, Pres., 215 Powder-house st.; E. Kuhlman, R. S., 222 Salina st.; C. A. Davis, F. S., 215 Travis st.

No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Wm. Tubman, Pres. Station 2; Chas. Viall, R. S., Station 5; C. P. Loft-house, F. S., 746 San Julian st.

No. 62, Kalamazoo, Mich.—A. D. Ayres, Pres., 534 S. Burdick st.; L. Bellman, R. S., 540 Pine st.; G. E. Tift, F. S., 324 Sarah st.

No. 63, Tampa, Fla.—Theo. Glinn, Pres., Pt. Tampa City; W. F. Crofts, R. S., lock box 264; Arthur D. Henry, F. S., box 220.

No. 65, Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays in Pioneer Assembly K. of P. Hall, M. & B. Bldg. Vic Poissant, Pres., with Mont. Elect. Co.; D. J. Winslow, R. S., 103 E. Granito st.; A. G. Elrick, F. S., General Del.

No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets every Monday. G. O. Wood, Pres., 1214 Providence st.; A. H. Stelle, R. S., 12 Main st.; W. V. Fisk, F. S., care Telephone office.

No. 67, Quincy, Ill.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, So. 5th st. W. F. Wagner, Pres., 641 Locust st.; S. L. Pevehouse, R. S., 1413 Spring st.; D. M. Mallinson, F. S., 1120 Vine st.

No. 68, Little Rock, Ark.—G. W. Wilson, Pres., care Brown Machine Co.; C. J. Griffith, R. S., care L. R. Tract. & El. Co.; W. N. Droogoon, F. S., 1509 W. 3d st.

No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at Labor Hall. S. D. Claiborne, Pres., 141 San Jacinto st.; W. H. Young, R. S., 118 Trinidad av.; F. G. Montgomery, F. S., 190 Collins st.

No. 70, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, cor. Centre and State sts. F. Litzendorf, Pres., Crane st.; Mt. Pleasant; Geo. Miller, R. S., 32 Ellis st.; J. D. Betting, F. S., 626 Villa road.

No. 71, Galveston, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. J. T. Payne, Pres., 1314 Centre st.; F. J. Schaller, R. S., 2514 Church st.; G. L. Garrett, F. S., 2108 Av. L.

No. 72, Danville, Ill.—G. M. Gilton, Pres., 319 Franklin st.; Jas. Merritt, Sec., care of Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.

No. 73, Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Oliver Hall, 35½ Riverside av. C. C. Van Inwegen, Pres., 1501 Buon av.; T. H. Denter, R. S., box 635; Gus. Pagel, F. S., Box 635.

No. 74, Fall River, Mass.—Meets every Monday at cor. Main and Bedford sts. W. I. White, Pres., 59 Bowen st.; Jas. Murphy, R. S., 100 4th st.; Thos. Bailey, F. S., 135 Spelt st.

No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays. J. O. Aldrich, Pres., care City Fire Dept.; F. M. Ruck, R. S., 16 W. Broadway; G. H. Higgins, F. S., 63 Pleasant st.

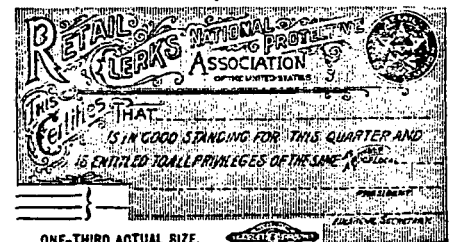
No. 78, Saginaw, Mich.—Jas. Hodgins, Pres., 1309 James st.; Robt. Crawford, R. S., 115 Cage st.; Chas. Ross, F. S., P. O. box 225; E. S.

No. 79, Austin, Tex.—Meets every Thursday night at Maccabee Hall. J. L. Vorkauer, Pres., 1206 San Jacinto st.; Chas. J. Jackson, R. S., Mayor's office; B. Y. Lovejoy, F. S., 109-111 E. 7th st.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during month named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS FOR . . .



EMBLEMATIC
BUTTONS

A large Supply on hand.
Solid Gold, \$1.00 each.
Rolled Gold, 50c each.

J. T. KELLY, Grand Secretary,

904 Olive Street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

ELECTRICITY TAUGHT BY MAIL.

Thorough Practical Instruction in the Operation and Installation of Electric Light, Power and Railway Plants.

DYNAMO TENDERS, LINEMEN, WIREMEN, ARMATURE AND MAGNET WINDERS AND OTHER ELECTRICAL WORKERS CAN FIT THEMSELVES FOR ADVANCEMENT.

Electricians and other workingmen who desire to advance to higher and more remunerative positions should educate themselves in the theory of their trades. They can do this by the correspondence system of the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa. No other educational institution so fully meets the needs of workingmen in their efforts to educate themselves.

In these Schools studies are carried on at home under the direction of competent instructors who direct the student and assist him in his studies. No time need be lost from work. No text-books are required. Instruction and Question Papers and Drawing Plates have been prepared especially for our students, at an expense exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars. These are furnished free. The instruction is thorough and practical. The student is started at the beginning of every subject with addition in Arithmetic, and no matter how little he knows, even though he can only read and write, if he will study we can teach him. No time is wasted in studying useless matter, but nothing of value is omitted. Our instructors are practical men who know just what workingmen should learn to qualify themselves for advancement.

THE ELECTRICAL POWER AND LIGHTING SCHOLARSHIP.

This course embraces the necessary instruction in Mathematics and Mechanics to enable the student to understand the principles discussed

and make the calculations required in this class of work, and also sufficient practice in Mechanical Drawing to qualify him to make neat and accurate drawings. Then follows instruction in the principles and construction of dynamos and motors; in rules governing the electrical resistance and carrying capacity of wires; in the use of instruments for testing; in rules for calculating the electro-motive force of dynamos; in the methods of winding used for various types of direct and alternating current machines, and in locating and remedying faults which may develop in electrical machinery. The arrangement and the equipment of and the distribution of power from central stations is covered in detail, including the construction of pole lines and underground or conduit systems. The principles of arc and incandescent lamps are fully explained, and both street and interior wiring and lighting are taught. The construction, equipment and operation of electric street railways is treated in accordance with the most approved methods. Electricity is utilized for mining purposes, in operating fans, pumps, hoisting machinery and haulage systems, coal cutting and boring machines, drills, ore crushers, stamp mills and concentrators; and for blasting and signaling is also taught. The instruction fully covers wiring for light and bell work and other purposes, and the installation of electric bell and signal systems, burglar and fire alarms.

We also teach Steam Engineerings--Stationary, Locomotive or Marine; Mechanical Drawing; Mechanics; Architecture; Architectural Drawing and Designing; Heating and Ventilation; Plumbing and Gas Fitting; Civil Engineering; Hydraulic Engineering; Railroad Engineering; Bridge Engineering; Municipal Engineering; Surveying and Mapping; Coal and Metal Mining; Prospecting; English Branches; Book-keeping and Business Forms. Mention the subject in which you are interested and send for free circular and book of 1,000 testimonials from students. Write to:

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, Box 1029, Scranton, Pa.

PATENTS PATENT AND TRADE-MARK LAWYERS
Patents Obtained
Trade-Marks Registered.
800 RIALTO BLDG.,
ST. LOUIS, MO. **KNIGHT BROTHERS**

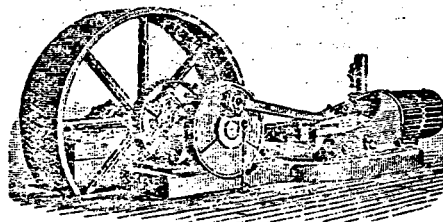
WM. H. BRYAN, M. AM. SOC. M. E.
H. H. HUMPHREY, M. S.
MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Electric Light, Railway and Power, Water Works,
Steam Heating, Steam and Power Plants,
Economic Shop Arrangement, Designing Special
Tools, Consultations, Estimates, Plans, Specifications,
Superintendence, Examinations, Tests, Reports
and Purchasing.

Rooms 1 and 2, Turner Building,
ST. LOUIS.

Longan, Higdon & Higdon ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Patents Obtained and Drawings Made of Complex Electrical Inventions.

ST. LOUIS—Odd Fellows Bld'g, 2nd Floor,
Entrance 206.
WASHINGTON—Room 48, Pacific Bldg.
Op. Patent Office.



A. M. MORSE & CO., INC.
OVER 3000
BUCKEYE ENGINES COMPLETE
RUNNING POWER PLANTS.
50 TO 1000 H. P.
SIMPLE AND COMPOUND.
520 OLIVEST. ST. LOUIS.



Patent Sable

Patent
Leather Pulley
Covering.

Is the Best Belting
... Made ...

Rawhide Belt.

SHULTZ BELTING COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Agents in all Principal Cities.

NEW YORK, N. Y., 225 Pearl St., A. B. LAURENCE, Manager.
BOSTON, MASS., 164 Summer St., GEO. T. KELLY, Manager.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 129 N. Third St., JAS. GARRETT, Manager.

\$1.25 PER MONTH FOR ONE YEAR WILL PAY FOR...
The Electrical Worker's Course
THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Ask the Secretary of your lodge, or send to the School for particulars, and special rates to N. B. E. W. **Liberal Commissions.**
Make a Start Now. This will pay you several hundred per cent. TO EARN MORE, LEARN MORE